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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Friday, very cloudy, possible lit. Temp. 4-7 (39-45). Saturday, cloudy. LONDON: Friday, cldy and showers. Temp. 2-4 (36-39). Saturday, cloudy and sler. CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Friday, cloudy. Temp. (36-46). NEW YORK: Friday, cloudy. Temp. —7—2 (19-28).

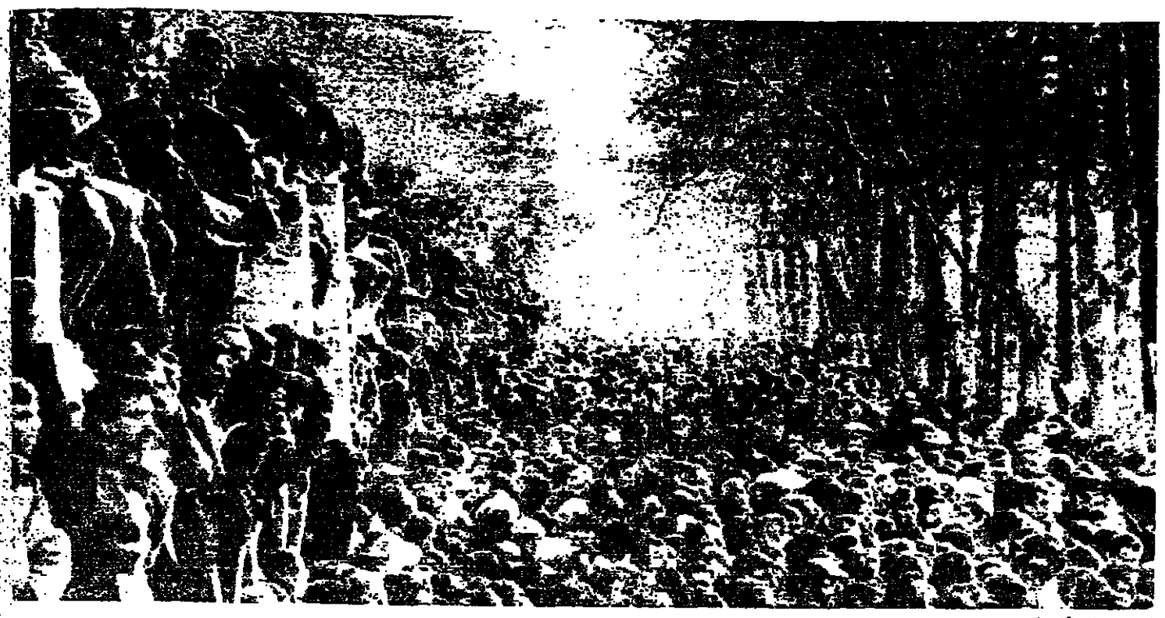
ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	22 Drs.	Netherlands	1.75 Flor.
Algeria	2.75 Din.	Iceland	150 I.Kr.	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S.	India	Rs. 8	Norway	3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.400 Din	Iran	70 Rials	Oman	0.425 Rials
Belgium	33 B.Fr.	Israel	LE14.00	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	250 Mills	Italy	500 Lire	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Jordan	0.300 Fils	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh.	Kenya	Shs. 8.00	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	40 P.	Kuwait	0.300 Fils	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	22 P.	Lebanon	0.275	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
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Germany	1.50 D.M.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.35
Great Britain	20 P.	Morocco	3.00 Dr.	Yugoslavia	20 D.

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United Press International

Crowds mass alongs walls and walks at Tehran University to catch a glimpse of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini yesterday.

2 Million Line Tehran Route

Khomeini Hailed in Iran, Threatens Bakhtiar Arrest

By William Claiborne

TEHRAN, Feb. 1 (WP) — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, emboldened by an enormous homecoming turnout of millions of jubilant Iranians after arriving for the first time in more than 14 years, warned that if the government refused to capitulate to his revolutionary demands and resign, he would arrest its leaders and appoint a provisional government.

Setting the stage for a critical confrontation with the beleaguered government of Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar in the next few days, Ayatollah Khomeini lashed out vituperatively at absent Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the Parliament, Mr. Bakhtiar's fragile regime and the United States — all as enemies of the people.

In an emotional, 30-minute speech at Tehran's Behesht Zahra Cemetery, where hundreds of victims of the last year's upheaval are buried, the ayatollah warned the current leaders that he would "shut their mouths" and will appoint a government "with the support of the people."

But Ayatollah Khomeini stopped short of naming a new government immediately, which moderate political leaders had feared he would do, and he made a solicitous appeal to the military to join his cause — all of which left the prospect of an imminent civil war triggered his return less certain than once feared.

However, Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, a chief Khomeini aide, said that the ayatollah will announce a provisional government in two or three days. That would be followed, he said, by a national referendum to abolish the current government, which was appointed by the shah before he left the country Jan. 16, and then an election for a constituent assembly and an Islamic republic.

Not since Lenin was sent across Germany in 1917 in a sealed train to Petrograd's Finland Station to lead the Bolsheviks against the czar has a revolutionary leader's return to his homeland seemed so full of portents as Ayatollah Khomeini's arrival in Iran this morning.

In an extraordinary display of support, Iranians from all walks of life jammed the broad thoroughfares from Mehrabad airport, where Ayatollah Khomeini arrived after a 5½-hour flight from Paris, to the cemetery 18 miles away in south Tehran, where he vowed to eliminate all vestiges of the shah's 25 years of authoritative rule.

The crowds created such immovable masses of people that the Moslem leader, 78, had to be transported the last three miles in a helicopter.

Military Role

Significantly, Ayatollah Khomeini was borne that final leg of the trip in an Iranian Army helicopter, which underscored the collaborative role that segments of the military played in the opposition leader's return.

The army, which in past months has blanketed Tehran with tanks, armored personnel carriers and trucks mounted with machine guns, was absent during the daylong welcome.

The few soldiers who were present seemed to blend into the crowds lining the motorcade route, and many of them openly participated in the jubilation. Moreover, Ayatollah Khomeini was protected at the airport by a bodyguard contingent of noncommissioned officers from the Iranian Air Force.

The throngs of Iranians who turned out, unofficially estimated at 2 million, appeared larger than the huge anti-government demonstrations of last six weeks.

As the ayatollah was driven

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



United Press International

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini is ringed in Tehran yesterday by Moslem security marshals, who wear turbans and robes.

Says Encoding Would Hinder Verification

U.S. Warns Russia on Missile Data

By Richard Burt

ASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (NYT) he Carter administration has ed the Soviet Union that an npt to impede U.S. efforts to itor a Soviet missile test on 21 has jeopardized the ability e United States to verify Soviet pliance with the terms of a pro- d treaty limiting strategic government officials said yes- y.

e administration, they added, also told Moscow in recent that if the Soviet Union, un- a new treaty, tried to conceal lata in this manner, the United s would consider it a serious tion of the agreement.

e officials said that the unusu- rning was prompted by a test , of Moscow's new SS-18 mis- the largest and most lethal t in the Soviet arsenal. During est, Moscow is said to have mitted electronic messages — the missile to Soviet ground ns in code in an apparent ef- to conceal the signals from U.S. listening posts on the periphery of the Soviet Union.

Since the test information, known as telemetry, is viewed by the CIA as vital to verifying Soviet compliance with a new accord, the December missile firing has complicated efforts to complete the arms negotiations. It is also seen as raising new problems for the administration in convincing the Senate that the United States could detect a Soviet effort to evade parts of the proposed agreement. So far, officials said, Moscow has not responded to the warning.

Meanwhile, the administration's handling of the telemetry issue is being debated in the U.S. government. Some aides charge that Stansfield Turner, the director of central intellience, has exaggerated the importance of the test data in verifying a new accord, thus setting back chances for a treaty with Moscow.

The officials said that in a number of conversations with President Carter, Adm. Turner had pushed for a firm U.S. position on Soviet attempts to encode test data, despite the fact that other agencies doubted the utility of such a stand.

A CIA spokesman refused to discuss the issue.

Encoding first emerged as a serious issue in the arms talks after an SS-18 test in July, when much of the missile's telemetry was sent in code.

Last fall, U.S. negotiators tried to get Moscow to accept a ban on such encoding but failed. In late December at Geneva, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko agreed to an ambiguous provision in which Moscow was permitted to encode only missile-test data that would not hinder U.S. verification of a new accord.

However, the provision evidently does not specify what information is necessary to monitor an accord. Some officials say that this omission could allow Moscow to continue to withhold key information about new missiles. In an effort to remove this ambiguity, the administration officials said, the United States has told Moscow that the encoding of the Dec. 21 test is an example of what would be banned by the new provision.

Soviet Underground Blast

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 1 (AP) — The Soviet Union today detonated a nuclear underground explosion in the Semipalatinsk area in Eastern Kazakhstan, the Swedish Hagfors Observatory said. It said that "the recorded seismic signals did not suggest the explosion yield exceeded 150 kilotons, which is the above-yield limit in the treshold ban treaty if the explosion was conducted in hard rock."

ly President ens Talks on litical Crisis

ME, Feb. 1 (AP) — President o Pertini opened political ultations today aimed at re- g Italy's government crisis af- e Communists withdrew their rt of Premier Giulio Andreot- Christian Democrat minority let.

mer President Giuseppe Sar- Social Democrat leader, said his talk with Mr. Pertini that s against an early dissolution rliament and national elec- two and a half years ahead of ule.

w elections, Mr. Saragat said, l harm the country.

ristian Democrat Giovanni , the second to be consulted r. Pertini, declined comment the meeting.

Sent Greeting To Castro

Triumphant Pope Returns From Latin American Trip

By Henry Tanner

ROME, Feb. 1 (NYT) — Pope John Paul II, tanned and happy after a triumphant but grueling seven-day trip to Latin America, was back at the window of his living quarters in the Vatican tonight, from where he waved to a cheering crowd of thousands in Saint Peter's Square below, and told them: "Mexico was beautiful but I have resisted temptation and came back to Rome."

Earlier, at the airport where he was received by Premier Giulio Andreotti, who submitted his resignation yesterday and is acting as head of a caretaker government, the pontiff declared himself moved by "the demonstrations of devotion and affection" that he had received during what he called his "pilgrimage" to Latin America.

Both speeches were short and purely ceremonial. The pontiff spent 40 minutes in the Vatican with the members of the curia, the Vatican government, and other cardinals present in Rome, before greeting the crowds.

Pope Visits Nassau

NASSAU, the Bahamas, Feb. 1 (UPI) — The pontiff, hailed by millions in Mexico and the Dominican Republic, ended his first foreign papal trip in the Protestant black Bahamas early today with a call for unity to "all other Christian brothers."

The pontiff arrived in the Bahamian capital of Nassau to the welcoming sounds of a calypso band for a two-hour stop-over in which he echoed the ecumenical message of Pope John XXIII and Pope Paul VI.

"I think with vivid memory of the many demonstrations of recognition, devotion and affection shown me by the population during the course of my pilgrimage and in particular by the venerable bishops gathered at Puebla representing the entire Latin American church," the 58-year-old Polish-born pontiff said in his arrival speech.

Twenty minutes before his plane landed in Rome, the pope told reporters traveling with him that he was most impressed by the strength of Roman Catholicism in Latin America, particularly in Mexico.

Asked if his speech opening the Puebla conference was not contradictory in calling for priests to concern themselves more with religion

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Spain Pardons Catalan Actors In 'Insult' Case

BARCELONA, Feb. 1 (UPI) — The Spanish government has pardoned four Catalan actors sentenced to prison in a controversial court-martial for allegedly insulting the military, newspapers said today.

The Ministry of Justice informed prison authorities yesterday of the pardons for Els Joglars. They were sentenced to two years in prison last March 7.

Authorities said two other members of the troupe, who fled to France to escape trial, also would be pardoned if they reported to civil court in Barcelona.

The actors were convicted of 16 counts of "written insults or offenses" against the armed forces in the program for their mime play "La Torna" [The Exchange]. The play was about the 1974 military trial and execution of Heinz Chez, a stateless Pole and street actor convicted of murder. The program contended that the execution was politically motivated.

The actors would have been freed March 4 because of a reduction of their terms for prison work.

In Bid to Regain Power

Alleged Shah Tape: A Call for War

By A.O. Sulzberger Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (NYT) — In a tape purporting to record the final remarks of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi to top Iranian military leaders just before he left the country Jan. 16, the Iranian army was urged to "create a prolonged civil war" to give the shah an opportunity to return and regain power.

A copy of the tape of the secret speech was given to The New York Times, which has not yet authenticated it, by Bahman Sholevar, an Iranian member of the executive council of the Iranian National Front in the United States. The front opposes the shah. Mr. Sholevar also provided two transcripts, one a translation into English.

Copies of the tape were also distributed to other news organizations. One of them, CBS, said last night that three voice experts had verified that the voice was that of the shah. Mr. Sholevar said that the tape had come indirectly from an Iranian general who said he had received the tape and identified the voice as the shah's.

Since it reviewed a copy of the tape on Saturday, The Times has made several attempts to verify that the voice, which spoke Farsi, the Persian language, was indeed that of the shah. Two ranking diplomats at the Iranian Embassy here said that the voice could be that of the shah, but they could not be certain.

Officials of the State Department and the Central Intelligence Agency declined to attempt to authenticate the tape. A State Department official said last night that the department had no knowledge that any such speech had been made.

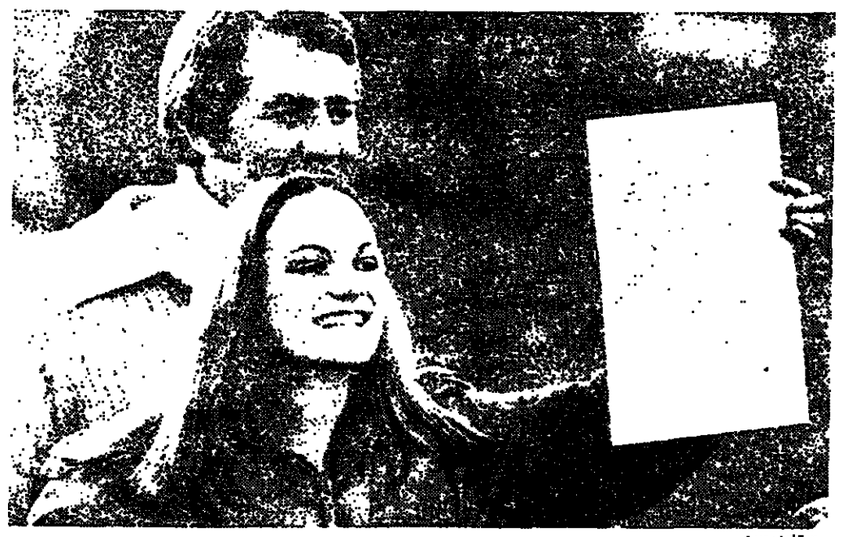
The points expressed in the purported speech, said to have been made the week before the shah and his family left Iran, included the following:

- A state of civil war should be created "to give us an adequate opportunity to bring to power a government that is in some degree acceptable by the people, so that, God willing, we may take hold of the power again, gradually."
- SAVAK, Iran's secret police, will be replaced by a "more extensive secret police."
- A purge of the army is needed "to clean the army of dissatisfied elements."
- According to the transcript, the speech began by referring to the troubles in Iran, saying this was "not the first time they have happened during my rule."

"You have been aware of, and you were able with the lessons learned from my father's experiences and the hearty cooperation of the U.S. government, to crush and destroy all these events and rebellions undertaken by the people to overthrow the imperial system," the speaker told the generals and high-level Savak officials, according to the transcript.

"However, the present situation is somewhat different from the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Associated Press

Patricia Hearst waves the order that freed her as she leaves jail with fiance, Bernard Shaw.

Patricia Hearst Freed From Prison

PLEASANTON, Calif., Feb. 1 (UPI) — Patricia Hearst walked out of prison today waving the commutation of her prison sentence from President Carter that set her free.

The 24-year-old woman who spent nearly two years in custody for a bank robbery conviction, said, "I'm glad to be going home. I want to thank my parents and all the other people on the committee to release me, and this is what we worked so hard to get." The daughter of San Francisco Examiner President Randolph Hearst said she was going home to have breakfast "with my family and friends" and went to her mother's home.

Under her coat, she wore a T-shirt on which "Pardon Me" was printed.

Mr. Carter ordered Miss Hearst's release on Monday by commuting her seven-year sentence to the time she has served. Miss Hearst has served 22 ½ months of a conviction for taking part in the Symbionese Liberation Army robbery of a San Francisco bank in which two bystanders were wounded. She would have been eligible for parole July 11 if she had not received the presidential clemency.

On Feb. 4, 1974, Miss Hearst was taken from her apartment in Berkeley, Calif., by members of the Symbionese Liberation Army. While a captive of the SLA, Miss Hearst sent tape recordings denouncing her family and saying she had joined the group. In March, 1976, she was convicted of bank robbery although she contended that she only went along with it because she had been terrorized by her captors.

Organization Assails U.S. Competition Policy

an Am to Quit IATA Fare-Setting Unit

By Richard Witkin

W YORK, Feb. 1 (NYT) — merican World Airways yes- announced its unconditional awal from the International ransport Association's fare- bodies, effective March 31. ibolically, it was the most sig- nt defection from the organi- , which has 106 airline mem- But industry observers tended w the move as likely to have ractical effect on the associa-

s was because its fare-making ons have dwindled during the wo years, primarily under re from the U.S. government. : that, the organization, set ter World War II, had set l-on air fares, region by . But the machinery received or blow in 1977 when the d States withheld its approval v fares set by the association mpete with Laker Airways' by offers on the North Atlan- ashington promptly approved titute set of discounts outside sociation framework.

e then, North Atlantic ser- as been marked by much r competition, fostered by the d States, and a wide variety of ively discounted fares.

arently by coincidence, as merican was delivering the setback to the association, the head of that organization was making a speech in Kingston, Jamaica, at a symposium on air policy called by the United States. In the speech he again attacked Washington's stance.

The official, Knut Hammarskjold, warned: "It is entirely possible that the next decade could see a greater politicizing and fragmentation of international aviation. And with it — I fear — an increased threat of economic warfare and protectionism, with self-interest as the chief motivator.

"It will require great courage and initiative to avert these threats," he added. "It will need an end to the unilateral brinkmanship and the start of a new effort in multilateral reconstruction."

An association spokesman, Donald Pengelly, said when asked about the Pan Am defection: "It . . . is regrettable that the present environment is such that a very responsible and internationally important airline is forced to take such a decision. We are confident that the other airlines will continue their work in IATA in their common and the public interest."

Pan Am emphasized that, while its move would end all its activities in the association, it intended to resume participation in nonfare matters once the recently proposed restructuring of the organization was approved by governments and implemented.

That reorganization was voted on by the airline members at a meeting last November in Geneva. They proposed establishment of a two-tier system whereby airlines could drop out of the fare-setting activities and continue to take part in the vital technical activities. These include agreements covering interchange of baggage, minimizing of red tape at borders and standardization of ticketing to permit travel with one transaction for a complicated itinerary.

Pan Am had been considering withdrawal for two years. It had proposed remaining in fare-making activities in some regions while being allowed to withdraw in others, including the transatlantic market; that compromise move got nowhere.

Some industry observers suggested that Pan Am's pullout could have political motivations based on a desire to win favor with a Washington administration committed to competition and low fares.

The issue on which Pan Am most needs support in Washington is its effort to win approval of a takeover of National Airlines. Eastern Airlines and Texas International Airlines are competing with Pan Am to take over National.

Britain Says Iran Asks to Discuss Cutting £2 Billion in Arms Pacts

LONDON, Feb. 1 (UPI) — Britain has been asked by Iran to discuss suspending or altering all arms contracts, agreements that are worth up to £2 billion (about $4 billion) and provide work for 20,000, government officials said today.

Officials said that Britain is seeking "clarification" of the request, made yesterday to the Defense Ministry.

The biggest defense contract is for 125 Shir I and 1,225 Shir Iran Chieftain tanks, none of which has been delivered. These are modifications of the Chieftain, the British Army's main battle tank. The order was estimated to be worth from £600 million to £700 million. The tanks are built at British Army ordnance plants and equipped with Rolls-Royce engines. Britain has supplied Iran with 925 earlier-model Chieftains.

The second-largest contract is for Tracked Rapier anti-aircraft guided missiles to be built by British Aerospace, a state-run company, and said to be worth about £400 million.

British Shipbuilders, a state-run ship construction combine, has orders worth more than £70 million for four support ships for the Iranian Navy. These have not been built.

In addition, British firms have contracts said to be worth about £60 million for the first phase of a military-industrial plant at Isfahan. Factories would be built to manufacture vehicle spares, tank parts and other military hardware.

Britain and the United States are Iran's biggest arms suppliers. The U.S. Defense Department said Tuesday it had been informed that Iran might cut some of its $12 billion in pending arms purchases.

Cites Unacceptable Conduct

Callaghan Asks End To Hospital Strikes

LONDON, Feb. 1 (UPI) — Prime Minister James Callaghan today appealed to striking hospital workers to get back on the job and said that "it is not acceptable" to deny food and attention to the sick.

"It is not acceptable in any community that sick human beings, whether adults or children, should have their food denied them and proper attention forbidden to them," Mr. Callaghan told Parliament. "I trust very much that all those concerned in this dispute will return to work and allow negotiations to continue on a proper basis," he said.

But public service unions appeared to be ignoring the prime minister's appeal. Vowing to destroy the labor government's fast crumbling anti-inflation pay curbs, they zeroed in on Britain's hospitals as the main target for disruptive action. They hit the country's largest children's hospital, Great Ormond Street in London, with two four-hour walkouts without warning. The hospital, like the majority of others in Britain, was forced to turn away all but emergency cases.

The union ordered a seven-day strike starting tomorrow morning at the 350-bed St. Andrews Hospital, which serves large parts of central London and the city's teeming East End.

Social Services Secretary David Ennals told Parliament that the nationwide strikes by public service workers were "causing serious disruption and grave concern in many areas. In some parts of the country, action is being taken by irresponsible minorities."

The Department of Health said that there is "every prospect of slow deterioration" in the situation of the hospitals, more than half of which are now accepting only the acutely sick.

But in Liverpool, where nearly 300 bodies were stored in a warehouse unburied because of a grave diggers' and crematorium workers' strike, union officials said they would allow cremation of about 60 bodies considered a public health hazard. The city's public health officer said that the only alternative might be burial at sea.

The public service unions, which represent about 1.5 million low-paid workers, have demanded pay increases of about 45 percent, with a minimum wage of 60 pounds ($120) weekly.

Limits on Raises

Prime Minister Callaghan has sought to limit pay boosts to 5 percent, although he said this could be pushed up to 8 percent for the lowest paid. But, in the most disruptive wave of strikes to hit Britain for years, many unions have managed to force employers to settle for an inflationary 15-20 percent.

Stepping up their offensive against hospitals, union officials today ordered a four-hour strike of porters and catering staff at London's Great Ormond Street Children's Hospital. The move was in defiance of a code agreed on by union headquarters and the government aimed at shielding children from the present industrial conflict.

Conway Xavier, 21, a porter and the union official at the hospital who ordered the walkout, said, "I have not been notified of this code, although I'm aware it exists." He said that children's meals still were served, but no staff meals. He added that similar walkouts in other departments would be ordered on five minutes' notice.

In London and most other big cities, hospitals rejected all but the most urgent cases. At the 600-bed Central Middlesex Hospital in a London suburb, drugs and medical gases were held up by pickets. They also refused to allow morticians to remove bodies from the hospital, where about 50 patients die each week.

Mrs. Celerna Rodriquez from Portugal said that she had spent two nights with her daughter Sandra, 3, in a nearby children's hospital because she was told the strikers might harm her child. When asked about this, union official Jamie Morris said, "We do not want to cause any patient to suffer."



Associated Press

Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping of China and President Carter applaud in the East Room of the White House after signing several cultural, consular and scientific agreements on Wednesday.

Tass Assails 'Slander' of Soviet Union

Teng Mixes With Atlanta Airport Crowd

ATLANTA, Feb. 1 (AP) — Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, adapting quickly to the ways of U.S. politics, plunged into an airport crowd today and shook hands upon his arrival in Georgia.

Mr. Teng, on the first leg of an inspection tour of U.S. business and scientific facilities, was greeted by a brass band and a small crowd waving Chinese flags when he stepped from the presidential jet at Dobbins Air Force Base outside Atlanta after a flight from Washington.

After thanking Gov. George Busbee for his welcoming remarks, Mr. Teng, 74, stepped past his security guards and shook hands with people in the crowd as he walked to a limousine.

When he arrived at a hotel in central Atlanta, a group of 50 demonstrators, carrying signs that said "Better Dead than Red" and "No $ for Reds," stood across the street. Mr. Teng entered the hotel and met with 1,400 businessmen for lunch.

At the luncheon, sponsored by the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Teng said, "Hegemonism is the greatest threat to world peace and security. Peace will not be secured by prayer alone. It is imperative for America to upset the plans of the warmongers and hegemonists."

Hegemony is a word often used by the Chinese to refer to what they see as Soviet expansionism.

Communique Language

Language opposing efforts by any country or group of countries to establish hegemony was included in the U.S.-China communique issued when the establishment of diplomatic relations was announced Dec. 15, and in an informal, joint press communique issued this morning in Washington.

Mr. Teng cited the two communiques and said that the pledge to resist hegemony was "of far-reaching significance for the nations of Asia and the world."

Meanwhile, Tass urged the administration to clarify its stance on anti-Soviet statements made by Mr. Teng during his U.S. visit. Tass said that Teng speeches and statements contained "slander against the Soviet Union and its policy."

There was no comment from the White House. At about the time that stories about the Tass dispatch were being distributed, White House press secretary Jody Powell said that the Soviet Union probably will be among the nations that receive a briefing about Mr. Teng's visit.

In interviews with U.S. correspondents, Mr. Teng has urged the United States, Japan, Western Europe and the Third World to join China in "solid, down-to-earth united action" to thwart Soviet aggression around the world.

Tass Dispatch

In a dispatch today from Washington, Tass said: "Many words were said from the American side in connection with Teng Hsiao-ping's stay. But these words do not indicate the attitude of the U.S. administration to the incendiary statements by the Chinese guest of the White House. All this calls for clarification."

Officials had said earlier that there would be no formal communique issued after Mr. Teng's Washington visit. The communique issued today was described as a press communique rather than a more formal, official statement.

Mr. Teng left Washington after three days of ceremonies and meetings with U.S. officials. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance rode with him from the guest quarters at Blair House to a presidential helicopter waiting on the Mall between the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial.

On arrival at Dobbins, Mr. Teng noted that he had been told that "Atlanta is a garden city where flowers are in bloom everywhere." But with the temperature at about 20 (-7 Centigrade) and a wind, there no flowers seen.

Mr. Teng's Atlanta visit marked the start of a cross-country tour as central to his state visit as were his talks with Mr. Carter and key members of Congress.

U.S. Tour

During his trip to Atlanta, Houston and Seattle he will see industry leaders, space officials and newspaper publishers, and he will tour plants that manufacture Ford autos, oil-drilling equipment and jumbo jets.

Among Mr. Teng's scheduled luncheon guests in Atlanta were Henry Ford II, chairman of the Ford Motor Co., and Paul Austin, chairman of the Coca-Cola Co., which recently acquired a contract for soft-drink sales in China.

Before Mr. Teng's arrival in Atlanta, Meldrim Thomson Jr., national chairman of the Conservative Caucus, called for a boycott of Coca-Cola products. In a demonstration in front of the company's international headquarters, Mr. Thomson, a former governor of New Hampshire, said of Coca-Cola, "For patriotic Americans, this drink should in the future be known as Teng's soda, and avoided as good Christians would shun moral poison."

Coca-Cola spokesman John White refused to comment.

Yesterday, his last full day in Washington, Mr. Teng signed scientific, cultural and consular agreements in the East Room of the White House. He leaves Monday for China.

Grumman Payoff Suspect

Suicide in Japan Plane Scandal

By William Chapman

TOKYO, Feb. 1 (WP) — A key figure in the spreading scandal involving the possibility of promised payoffs to promote sales of U.S. military planes plunged to his death from his office in central Tokyo today.

Mitsuhiro Shimada, 56, executive director of Japan's sixth largest trading firm, Nissho-Iwai Co., apparently committed suicide because of mental strain over disclosures of his role in an arrangement to sell Grumman air defense planes to Japan. His body was found this morning on a street in the Akasaka section of Tokyo and his will and a suicide note were later discovered in his seventh-floor office.

Investigation Promised

The businessman had been questioned intensively in recent days by prosecutors seeking to unravel suspicions that illegal payoffs may have been made or promised to induce the government to buy a number of E-2C early-warning planes from Grumman. The case has become a major political issue here, in part because of the surface similarities between it and the Lockheed scandal which resulted in the indictiment of former Premier Kakuei Tanaka.

Premier Masayoshi Ohira has promised a full investigation. Special prosecutors are now in the United States deliving into documents related to a report by the Securities and Exchange Commission. That report touched off the official investigation and prompted intensive coverage by Japanese newspapers.

Nissho-Iwai had been for several years Grumman's agent in Japan, attempting to convince the government to purchase several of the E-2Cs. At one point, the government had been considering domestic production of similar aircraft but sugsequently decided to buy Grumman's version.

Mr. Ohira recently said the government will order four of the planes, despite the growing scandal and pressures from opposition members of parliament. Mr. Shimada had been a central figure in the latest disclosure that his company had once had a secret contract with an American consultant which promised to reward the consultant if the sales campaign of Grumman and Nissho-Iwai was successful.

The contract, the company said, was with Harry Kern, an American journalist, foreign editor of Newsweek magazine in the early 1950s, and a friend of several once-prominent Japanese politicians, including former Premier Nobusuke Kishi.

1969 Contract

Nissho-Iwai officials have disclosed recently that Mr. Kern was to be paid 40 percent of the commission that the firm would receive from Grumman if the sales were made. The contract, or memorandum of understanding, was signed in 1969 and terminated in 1976.

The sales of the first planes were not made until after the understanding had been terminated. Nissho-Iwai several times had denied to reporters that any such agreement had existed with Mr. Kern, who now lives in New York and publishes a newsletter on foreign affairs. But last week, Mr. Shimada appeared at a news conference with his superior, the Nissho-Iwai president, Mitsuo Ueda, to admit that such a contract had in fact been signed in 1969.

It was signed by Mr. Kern and Nissho-Iwai vice president Hachiro Kaifu, a close associate of Mr. Shimada, the company admitted.

Mr. Shimada had been questioned for several hours on six occasions by prosecutors and was scheduled to testify later this month before committees of parliament, which have opened their own investigations.

The story first surfaced when the SEC produced a report on alleged foreign payoffs by U.S. firms. That report does not contain any specific allegations but notes that in 1969 Grumman had switched its Japanese agent in its sales campaign to sell E-2Cs.

The report said that the change of agents was made "at the suggestion of a Japanese government official." That remark raised questions here of which official had suggested that Nissho-Iwai be hired and why. The report added: "In 1975, Grumman international personnel learned of the possibility that the sales representative [Nissho-Iwai] might pay a portion of its commission to an American retained by Grumman international as a consultant in Japan and that the consultant might in turn pay a portion of his commission to one or more Japanese officials."

The consultant, it was later disclosed, was Mr. Kern. In interviews with Japanese newspapers and wire services he has denied passing on any part of commissions to any Japanese officials.

Grumman Officials have said that neither the company nor any of its subsidiaries has paid any bribes or illegal payoffs to any Japanese officials. It also noted that SEC report does not imply that any such payoffs occurred.

Ohira Defends Urging Daughter To Become 'Cute Little Woman'

By Sam Jameson

TOKYO, Feb. 1 — Japanese Premier Masayoshi Ohira was humorously taken to task in parliament yesterday for advising his daughter to forget about studying, become a "cute little woman" and "get married early."

Mr. Ohira was twitted about his position by Fusae Ichikawa, 85, a member of the upper house of the Diet (parliament) and a leader in the women's rights movement for the last 65 years in the male-dominated Japanese society.

She seized upon an article written by Mr. Ohira's daughter to charge, tongue-in-cheek, that the 68-year-old premier regarded women lightly.

The daughter, Yoshiko Morita, is married to a former Finance Ministry official who now serves as Mr. Ohira's private secretary. She wrote in a Japanese women's magazine that her father had "from my earliest childhood days habitually told me that women need not study and advised me to become a cute little woman and get married early."

Miss Ichikawa read from the article. Then, as Mr. Ohira grinned sheepishly and laughter rolled through the upper house, Miss Ichikawa an independent member of Parliament, asked: "Is such an attitude not treating women lightly?"

Mr. Ohira took the podium and confirmed that he had told his daughter to get married early. As more laughter broke out, he cleared his throat and said, "As a father, I wanted her to have a good match and settle down as quickly as possible." He conceded that this was "not a popular way" to express his feeling.

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Alleged Tape By the Shah

(Continued from Page 1)

past, and this time we are faced by a vaster and freer force," it continues.

The speaker — in a passage that differs sharply with the line taken publicly by the shah — says that "signs of split and discord" have appeared in the army, that "dissatisfied elements" must be purged and that the army "must be given complete freedom to shoot and kill the people," to help create a situation of civil war. This action, plus an attempt to woo soldiers with material incentives, will both keep the army under control and end attempts by elements opposed to the shah to undermine the armed forces, the voice on the tape says.

The speaker also is quoted as having told the generals that if and when the shah returns to power, "this time an effort will be made so that the past mistakes will not be repeated."

"I mean, the nation should not be given too much freedom, because they have proved they do not have the capacity for this great gift I have bestowed upon them. We will form a more extensive secret police in place of SAVAK, we will no longer give the people the slightest movement or advancement."

Much of this speech, including the passages above, is directly contrary to what the shah was saying publicly before he left Iran.

Greece Imprisons Postman Hurt by Exploding Parcel

ATHENS, Feb. 1 (AP) — A Greek postman who sought compensation from the postal service for injuries incurred when a parcel exploded in his hands, was sentenced today to eight months imprisonment for violating mail secrecy and attempted theft.

Antonis Agrafiotis, 29, opened a small parcel 13 months ago addressed to Soviet diplomat Sergei Trohin at the Russian Embassy in Athens. The package exploded, seriously injuring hands, face and chest of Agrafiotis.

Recovering from his injuries, Agrafiotis sued the postal service for $14,000 in compensation.

But the court ruled that it was obvious that the postman was lured by the knowledge that the parcel was going to a diplomat. So he decided the contents must be worth pocketing for himself. It added that he was admittedly punished for his act by the bomb itself.

Five Killed in Crash Of U.S. C-12 in Iran

TEHRAN, Feb. 1 (AP) — A small U.S. Air Force plane crashed 30 miles southwest of Tehran yesterday, killing five American military personnel and injuring two others, a U.S. spokesman here said.

An Iranian physician said the two survivors were in good condition.

Khomeini Hailed in Iran, Threatens Bakhtiar Arrest

(Continued from Page 1)

along the cordoned route in a Mercedes-Benz, accompanied by press buses and motorcycle outriders, an ear-shattering roar preceded the procession as hordes of people caught their first glimpse of the motorcade.

The road had been washed meticulously all along the route by volunteers during the night, and huge, colorful banners and portraits of the ayatollah were affixed to almost every stationary object.

A new banner that appeared frequently was described by Khomeini supporters as the new flag of the Islamic republic. It is an emblem of a clenched fist on a white background, with the wrist stretching down to three faces to depict political prisoners. Above the symbol in red, to denote the blood of Iran's martyrs, it declares "*Allah u Akhbar*" (God is great), and underneath in black, "Islamic Republic."

Although he made brief remarks at the airport, in which he bitterly assailed foreign influence in Iran, Ayatollah Khomeini saved his most important political statement for the cemetery.

There, he declared: "This is an illegal Parliament, as the members stole money from the people and have to pay for it. The government is illegal, the king is illegal. His father is illegal . . .

"When the shah left, the people said this government is illegal but Bakhtiar says this government is legal now," Ayatollah Khomeini said.

U.S. Policy

Sitting in a chair throughout the speech, the turbaned ayatollah was equally sharp-spoken about U.S. policy in Iran.

Referring obliquely to President Carter's support of the shah and his human-rights stand elsewhere, Ayatollah Khomeini said, "Is it human rights to say that when we want to name a government we get a cemetery full of people?"

"We will not let the United States bring the shah back. This is what the shah wants. Wake up! Watch out! They want the country to go back to what it was previously," Ayatollah Khomeini declared.

He appealed to Iranian Army generals not to be left out of step with history and to join the revolutionary cause. "I advise you to come and be with our people," Ayatollah Khomeini said.

Referring to reported mutinies and defections in the military ranks, Ayatollah Khomeini said, "We thank them all, and those that did not join we tell them they should join."

After the ayatollah's airport speech, Mr. Bakhtiar said in an interview that he would "do my best to have good relations with him, but only on certain conditions that I have outlined." Mr. Bakhtiar has attempted to negotiate with the ayatollah to achieve a peaceful solution to the insurrection, but the ayatollah has said he will not talk to the premier unless he first resigns.

Mr. Bakhtiar said that he hopes to talk with Ayatollah Khomeini tomorrow, but added, "That is up to him. I want to explain my position. I hope to explain my position and its basis in legality." The premier added, "I know all the difficult problems we are going to meet in the next few days. I hope we can reach a solution."

After the ayatollah finished his cemetery speech he was flown by helicopter to Tehran's Pahlavi Hospital, where he attempted to visit anti-government protesters shot by army troops recently. But so many supporters crowded the hospital to get a glimpse of him that he was forced to leave in about 15 minutes.

Ayatollah Khomeini was driven to the home of a supporter, where he prayed and prepared to spend the night. He is expected tomorrow to visit the opposition's headquarters in a converted girl's school near the Parliament.

Turkish Journalist Killed by Gunmen

ISTANBUL, Feb. 1 (AP) — Abdi Ipekci, one of Turkey's most distinguished journalists and editor of the influential Istanbul daily Milliyet, was shot to death tonight when gunmen fired at his car in a busy district of Istanbul, the state television reported.

Mr. Ipekci, 50, once served as vice president of the International Press Institute and wrote on Turkish politics in his daily's front-page editorial column. Millivet has a circulation of more than 400,000.

Pope Back In Vatican

(Continued from Page 1)

than politics, the pope said he it was a complicated problem.

"The church and politics," he said, "is a big question and you cannot give an answer in one phrase. I think it is necessary that you go simply to the people as they are. It is always man who is the most important."

As the pontiff's jetliner passed over Cuban airspace, the pope sent a message of greeting to President Fidel Castro.

"I am happy to send your excellency and all the well-loved Cubans a cordial greeting accompanied by my most warm wishes for prosperity for this dear nation whose noble virtues I sincerely appreciate," the pope said.

Pope John Paul arrived in Nassau after a brief stop at Monterrey, Mexico, 120 miles south of the U.S. border, where he protested the lot of illegal Mexican workers in the United States who are forced to live in "conditions unworthy of human beings."

"We cannot close our eyes to the plight of millions of men who abandon their homelands, and often their families, in search of work," he said.

Broken Out of Encirclement

Bypassed Pol Pot Troops Held Peril to Vietnamese

BANGKOK, Feb. 1 (NYT) — The Vietnamese Army, having captured Cambodia's towns and roads and toppled the Pol Pot government, is beset with serious difficulties from vigorous units of the Pol Pot army bypassed in Vietnam's swift advance that began at the end of last year, Western analysts reported today.

A number of brigade-sized Cambodian units, probably each more than 1,000 men strong, were reported to have broken out of encirclement by Vietnamese forces and were counterattacking strongly. Fighting was reported to be particularly heavy on most of the principal roads.

The analysts reported that at least two major Cambodian command headquarters were functioning and maintaining radio contact with military units. Premier Pol Pot and President Khieu Samphan, as well as other government leaders, were said to be still in Cambodia and may be directing battles from one or the other headquarters.

Two-way radio contact between the forces of the former government and China, has also been established, the analysts said.

The invading forces were said to be suffering from serious supply shortages, having apparently found few stocks of rice and other foodstuffs in their advance. The analysts believe that Pol Pot troops set up caches of rice and arms in preparation for a guerrilla struggle and left little to be captured.

The analysts also reported a growing number of incidents of Cambodians who collaborated with the invaders being punished by Pol Pot forces during their raids. Fear of revenge is believed to be contributing to a marked absence of widespread and active popular support for the Vietnamese and the Cambodian regime of President Heng Samrin that they installed in Phnom Penh.

Indicative of the residual strength of the former regime's army, analysts said, has been the heavy fighting around the southeastern provincial capital of Takeo. The town was recaptured by the Cambodians on Jan. 17 in a major operation executed by at least two brigades supported by armor.

The Cambodians succeeded not only in reoccupying the town but also in cutting the highway linking it to Phnom Penh and another to the south, seizing an important road junction and occupying much of the surrounding terrain. It took heavy use of Vietnamese air power and ground troops to recapture Takeo last Monday. Seven Cambodian tanks or other armored vehicles were destroyed in the battle.

Aims Achieved

The fighting for Takeo is taken by Western and Asian analysts as indicative of the nature of the war that continues although Vietnam has achieved its major aims: Their consensus is that Vietnam will be obliged for an indefinite time to commit major forces to maintain its hold and prop up the Heng Samrin government.

A diplomatic source reported that fighting was under way in the Angkor temple complex in northern Cambodia, Southeast Asia's greatest architectural treasure, which was spared serious damage in the war of 1970 to 1975.

— HENRY KAMM

Because of Cambodia Invasion by Vietnam

Thais May Shift Rural Funds to Defense

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK, Feb. 1 (NYT) — Premier Kriangsak Chamanan of Thailand said yesterday that the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia might upset his government's plan to spend more than $1 billion this year for rural development and force him to transfer some of those funds for defense spending.

"I am working very hard for the people in rural areas," the retired general said in an interview. "We want to use this money for the well-being of people. Twelve million of 45 million live below the poverty line. But the situation in Cambodia might affect my planning for poor people."

Gen. Kriangsak, 60, left today today for an official visit to the United States. He will arrive in Washington Sunday after a stopover with Prime Minister James Callaghan in London. The Thai leader will meet with President Carter, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Defense Secretary Harold Brown, as well as with Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim of the United Nations and Robert McNamara, president of the World Bank.

The premier expressed concern over the continuing fighting in Cambodia, particularly in regions close to Thailand. He said on Jan. 7, the day of the Vietnamese capture of the Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh, that he sent a message to Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong to urge him to prevent his troops from coming close to the Thai border.

"We would feel that this would threaten our border areas," Gen. Kriangsak said. The Vietnamese response was positive, he continued, "but we have to wait."

Asked how, in retrospect, he viewed Mr. Dong's assurances of peaceful intentions in Southeast Asia during his visit here last September, the Thai leader hesitated in embarrassment.

"It is obvious to every one," he said finally. "I do not like to make statements taking sides." He continued with vigor: "I would like Cambodia and Laos as free nations, patriotic to their own countries by themselves and not discriminated against by others. I would like them to be free and independent."

"We cannot do anything but seal our borders," Gen. Kriangsak said. "This will be difficult for us."

He said that Thailand's situation made it necessary for him to ask "my friend Jimmy Carter" for more military credits than the present level of military sales on favorable terms of $30 million a year. "We need military hardware, spare parts and quick delivery," the former supreme commander of Thai military forces said.

But he emphasized that Thailand wanted no U.S. troops, planes or ships stationed here. "We've got to fight by ourselves," he declared.

The premier also urged U.S. businessmen to invest in Thailand. "For our poor people, we are open for investment," he said. "We welcome them. We and the American people are good friends. I served almost 30 years with American people," he said in English.

Gen. Kriangsak said that he would also ask Mr. Carter for a more active U.S. role in resettling the nearly 150,000 Indochinese refugees now in Thai transit camps and would ask Mr. Waldheim for a greater UN effort. Fewer than 1,000 Cambodians have crossed into Thailand since the Vietnamese invasion last month, the premier said, but he fears many more might come.

He said that for humanitarian reasons Thailand would accept all but fighting men from Cambodia who might ask for refuge. Gen. Kriangsak said that Thailand also would allow any leader of the fallen regime of Premier Pol Pot to travel through Thailand on his way elsewhere, as it did for Deputy Premier Ieng Sary.

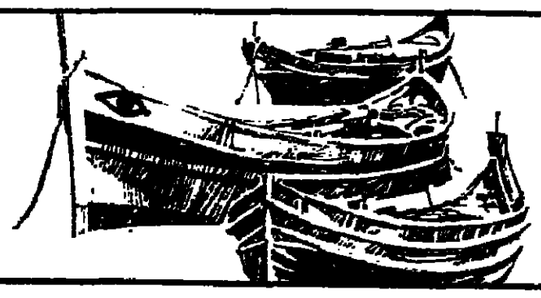
Policeman in Paris Slain in Metro Attack

PARIS, Feb. 1 (Reuters) — A policeman trying to intercept a passenger who vaulted the ticket barrier at a Paris Metro station was stabbed and fatally wounded today, police said.

Policeman Yves Mocaert, 30, came to the aid of a Metro employee at the Montparnasse station who tried to stop the passenger. Before collapsing, the policeman managed to draw his gun and wound his attacker in the legs. The man was arrested.

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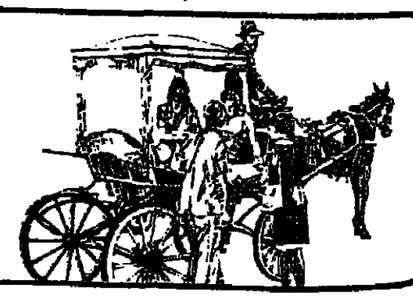
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Pressures at Lesser Levels

U.S. Reluctant to Sever Relations With Nicaragua

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (WP) — ne Carter administration, despite reats to "reassess" its relationship ith Nicaraguan President Anasta- Somoza following his refusal to sign, has decided not to break plomatic relations or recall the S. ambassador there.

Instead, sources said yesterday, e pressures applied against the esident will be limited to such ser steps as withdrawing the ur-man U.S. military mission, re- cing the size of the U.S. Embassy ff or making further cuts in the eady tiny amount of economic d given to Nicaragua.

According to the sources, the ate Department recently sent to e White House a list of the limit- diplomatic actions it recom- nds taking in the wake of the moza refusal to accept a U.S.- onsored mediation plan for re- lving the Nicaraguan crisis.

The sources said that, within the xt few days, President Carter is pected to choose one, or, more ely, a combination of these rec- mmendations, and order it put o effect.

However, the step decided upon ms certain to be criticized as an ffective slap on the wrist by lib- l governments in Latin America d U.S. human-rights organiza- ns.

Diplomatic Weapons

Both forces have been urging the ministration to use all the diplo- tic weapons at its disposal to ce President Somoza to stand de and allow free elections in his y Central American country.

Last September, resentments inst the Somoza family's long e erupted into three weeks of ody civil war between his Na- al Guard troops and civilians by the Sandanista Liberation nt guerrillas.

The sources said that as recently last week the possibility of re- ing U.S. Ambassador Mauricio aun from Nicaragua — a step short of breaking relations — under active and serious con- ration within the administra-

ut, the sources added, that op- was discarded, partly because concern over the reaction it ld provoke among Somoza sup- ters in Congress. These forces, by Rep. Charles Wilson, D- have threatened to retaliate by holding up legislation to implement the Panama Canal treaties and by seeking to cut U.S. aid to other countries charged with human-rights violations.

The sources pointed out that the United States, which already has cut off its military aid to Nicaragua and which has made clear its belief that the president should step down, does not really have much leverage left to use against him.

Yet, they added, the loss of U.S. backing did not stop President Somoza from re-establishing much of his old grip over Nicaragua after the September fighting. As a result, the sources said, administration officials reasoned that recalling the ambassador could prove a gesture that would only make him more resistant to mediation and negotiation.

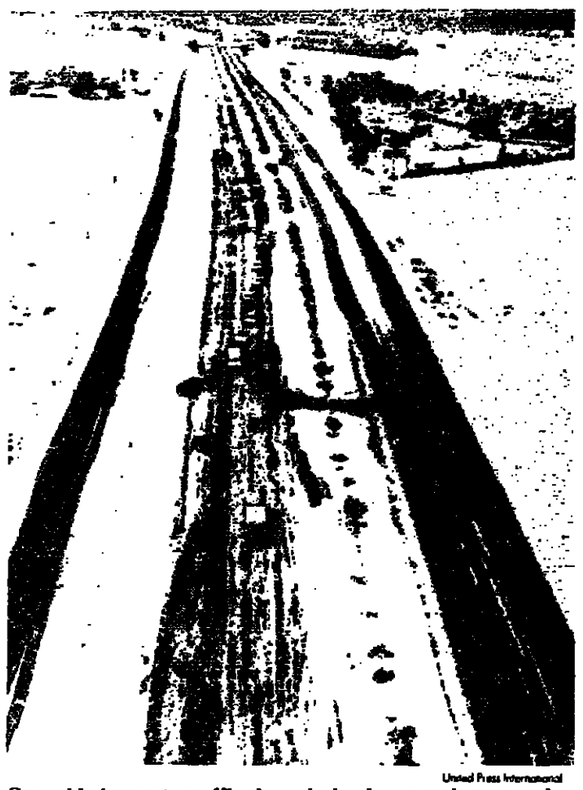
Another factor, the source said, is continuing U.S. concern that violent overthrow of the Somoza regime would lead to control by Sandanista extremists and a possible Communist government.

For these reasons the sources continued, the administration decided that the best hope of keeping alive chances for a gradual transition to more moderate Somoza opponents rests with keeping an ambassadorial presence with sufficient authority to maintain contact and negotiations with both sides.

The aim of the recommendations given the president, the sources said, is to lay out a course that will allow the United States to keep its hand in the Nicaragua situation, while demonstrating sufficient displeasure with President Somoza to retain some credibility and influence with the moderate opposition.

In addition, they added, Washington also believes that future efforts to deal with the Nicaragua situation must continue to be cloaked in the mantle of hemispheric joint action rather than seen as a U.S. intervention in the affairs of a small country.

The unsuccessful mediation effort, although dominated by special U.S. Ambassador William Bowdler, was carefully set up under the authority of the Organization of American States. The administration, the sources said, now is trying to gain support for convening another special meeting of the Organization of American States foreign ministers to consider new steps for dealing with the Nicaragua crisis.



United Press International

Snow hinders auto traffic through the desert region yesterday near Beaumont, Calif., between Riverside and Palm Springs.

Southern California Is Besieged By Rain, Hail, Snow, Tornadoes

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 1 (AP) — Rain, tornadoes and hail yesterday damaged homes and businesses in Southern California, paralyzing several communities, and snow fell in desert regions.

It was sunny in Los Angeles this morning, but the local weather bureau said that another storm was likely today. In San Diego, where more than 2½ inches of rain fell, dozens of persons were rescued from flooded homes and stranded cars. Police searched today for a man who was swept away yesterday by a flood as he tried to clear a storm drain. In National City, near San Diego, 4.82 inches of rain fell in 24 hours.

Palm Springs was virtually isolated yesterday with the mountainous roads that lead to it under as much as 2 feet of snow. About 2 inches lay in the city, the first snow to fall in five years and the first accumulation since 1949. The roads were reopened today after it rained. All flights from Palm Springs were canceled.

The main highway linking Northern and Southern California was blocked by snow north of Los Angeles for the second day, and avalanches were reported in the Angeles National Forest.

A tornado caused $1 million damage to Universal City Studios movie sets depicting New York City and a Chinatown.

In the Mexican state of Baja California, telephone communications, power and roads were cut in several areas, and a number of families were evacuated in heavy rain, officials there said. A Tijuana woman drowned when she fell into a drainage ditch.

Supplies Dwindling as Iranian Turmoil Continues

Schlesinger Says U.S. Faces Decision on Oil, Gas Curbs

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (NYT) — Energy Secretary James Schlesinger said yesterday that the Carter administration must decide by April 1 whether to enforce mandatory constraints on gasoline and oil consumption because of the halt in oil imports from Iran.

His assessment was much more pessimistic than one he made several weeks ago, when he estimated that the United States could wait until summer before imposing restraints if Iranian oil remained unavailable.

Mr. Schlesinger said that he had seen nothing from Iran that suggested an end to political turmoil there, and thus saw no prospect of a resumption of Iranian oil production. The United States had been getting 5 percent of its crude oil from Iran before that country's production shut down.

The secretary said that he would not propose gasoline rationing but that other measures might be taken to restrict the amount of fuel available to motorists.

Slippage of Priorities

During a breakfast meeting with newsmen, Mr. Schlesinger acknowledged that energy had slipped in the administration's order of priorities because other issues, particularly the fight against inflation, had gained in importance.

He declined to predict when the price of gasoline would reach $1 a gallon, but said that the price would go up at least as fast as the general price level.

Mr. Schlesinger also said he doubted that China would be able to export much crude oil before 1985. Some analysts have suggested that oil exports could earn foreign exchange that Peking could use to pay for imports from the United States.

On solar energy, the secretary acknowledged that the administration had begun to promote it because of its political popularity. But he also defended solar energy as a potential source of power over the long term.

For the first time, Mr. Schlesinger set a definite date, April 1, by which the administration would have to decide on what mandatory measures are needed to cope with the shutdown of Iranian oil imports.

He said that it is necessary to begin rebuilding stocks so that the nation will have enough oil to get through next winter. The shortfall caused by the Iranian cutoff is being covered by imports from other countries, primarily Saudi Arabia, and by drawing 500,000 barrels a day from inventories. The 500,000 barrels constitute 2.5 percent of the nation's daily oil consumption.

The two most likely measures would be mandatory allocations of gasoline from refineries to the distribution system, which is a form of rationing, and limiting gasoline buying by motorists to alternate days.

But Mr. Schlesinger said that he hoped to avoid seeing motorists forced to wait for hours at filling stations, as happened during the Arab embargo of 1973-74. He also ruled out direct rationing of gasoline to consumers.

He said that President Carter had been consistent in his support of solutions to the long-term energy problem. However, while the president could go all-out on the energy issue during the early stage of his administration, he had to concentrate on short-term issues in the middle and late stages of it, the secretary said.

U.S. Proposes to Cut Amtrak Routes

By Ernest Holsendolph

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (NYT) — Transportation Secretary Brock Adams formally proposed yesterday that Amtrak slash 12,000 miles, or 43 percent of its route miles, from the system, which he said could save taxpayers nearly $1.4 billion in five years.

Mr. Adams, who made the announcement aboard a Metroliner as it made the run from Washington to New York City, said that the truncated rail system would reach 22 of the 25 largest U.S. urban centers in 40 states.

Despite its smaller size, he said, the new Amtrak plan could serve 91 percent of the people now reached by Amtrak.

The new Amtrak plan will go into effect Oct. 1 unless vetoed by Congress in the next 90 days, Mr. Adams said. Congress, concerned about mounting requests for annual subsidization by the operators of Amtrak, instructed the Transportation Department to examine Amtrak in detail and submit the comprehensive plan unveiled yesterday.

Responding to Mr. Adams's plan, Amtrak said yesterday, "There is no statistical method whereby an optimal rail network can be established" and criticized the Transportation Department for taking away the railroad's "management flexibility."

Some Misgivings

Although Mr. Adams said that initial soundings made among key members of Congress indicated support for the plan, many people are likely to share Amtrak's misgivings about it.

The plan would eliminate many long-range trains, including the Montrealer, the Florida-bound Silver Meteor and Champion, the Kansas City-bound National Limited, and the Southern Crescent. The Crescent, which runs from Washington to New Orleans via Atlanta, is operated by the Southern Railway but it goes under the control of Amtrak this week.

Other long-established trains would follow new routes, according to Mr. Adams's plan. For instance the Broadway Limited would be rerouted via Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Toledo en route to Chicago, and the Lake Shore Limited would be routed through Niagara Falls and Detroit through Canada on its trip from New York to Chicago.

The National Association of Railroad Passengers, a Washington-based organization that lobbies for improved trains, said yesterday that it would urge Congress to pass a resolution of disapproval within the 90 days of consideration.

Public Support Cited

The organization cited a Department of Transportation study that showed that 53 percent of the U.S. public favored Amtrak trains at the current levels of service.

While cutting back the passenger train network, the Transportation Department recommends that Amtrak be obliged to meet certain goals in order to merit continued support. Principal among these are:

- Amtrak must learn to meet a greater portion of its expenses with revenues collected from its customers. The department says that the present pattern, where Amtrak covers just 36.8 percent of its costs from customer revenues and the rest from government funds, is unsatisfactory. By 1985 Amtrak should cover at least 50 percent of costs from fares, Mr. Adams said.
- The railroad must improve the service it offers, the department says. "In weighing Amtrak's budget requests against requests for other transportation programs, the department will consider improvements in quality of service as one measure of the public benefit."
- All recommended routes should be in place by Oct. 1 of this year.

Mr. Adams said that the main interest of the Transportation Department was to reduce the federal burden in support of Amtrak. While giving the railroad credit for "dramatic improvement" in its equipment since its inception in 1971, Mr. Adams criticized its increasing dependence on the government for operating funds.

Amtrak's annual operating costs rose from $306 million in fiscal year 1972 to $891 million in fiscal year 1978, the department said yesterday. At the same time, rail revenues failed to keep up, rising only $160 million from $153 million in fiscal 1972 to $313 million in fiscal 1978. As a consequence, the department said, the deficit that had to be made up by the government tripled.

Mr. Adams also reiterated the administration's support for deregulation of the freight hauling railroads and promised specific proposals by March 1.

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U.S. Study Disputes Badge Readings

Higher Radiation Feared Among A-Test Veterans

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (WP) — The draft report of a yearlong scientific study by a Defense Department contractor, completed in November, has concluded that GIs at the 1957 nuclear weapons test called Smoky may have received twice the external radiation than was shown by film badges worn at the time.

The study, according to Defense Nuclear Agency officials who have reviewed it, noted that the badges, which were the only record made of radiation exposure, did not pick up neutron doses.

Many of the Smoky participants, the study found, had been at other Nevada test shots during the summer of 1957, including one where they were close enough to get a dose of immediate neutron radiation.

In addition, the study found that the GIs either had their backs to the blast or were bending over and thus the badges on their chests recorded radiation that had already passed through their bodies.

Agency officials, who had contracted for the study, said yesterday that it was a "competent piece of work" that "showed in a broad sense the badges are about right." They had feared that doses might have been "10 times what was measured," a source said.

Even at twice the currently recorded dose levels, the agency sources maintained, radiation exposures for the Smoky GIs would still be well below levels now considered safe from any health effects.

Despite the agency view, the study is bound to fuel the existing controversy over whether leukemia and other cancers that have turned up in Smoky veterans can be traced to low levels of radiation absorbed during the Nevada nuclear tests.

Hundreds of veterans or their widows have filed for service-connected disability benefits, saying their cancers or other ailments stem from radiation exposure during the tests.

Until now, the Veterans Administration has turned down almost all cases, often citing low film-badge readings as proof that the subsequent cancer could not have been connected with test exposures.

The traditional government position, that low-level radiation exposure could not cause cancer in the long term is being challenged by a number of sources.

Eight Smoky participants have, in the intervening 20 years, developed leukemia. A Department of Health, Education and Welfare study, almost completed, has determined that the eight leukemia victims are more than twice the number that should normally have occurred in a group the size of Smoky.

A White House-ordered task force is studying what should be done to settle what has become a heated medical controversy over the long-term health effects, if any, of low-level radiation. Its findings are expected to be circulated in the next week and its final recommendations thereafter.

The study, sponsored by the Defense Nuclear Agency, was designed to identify the radiation levels to which the soldiers at Smoky were exposed.

Science Application Inc., the McLean, Va., firm that made the study, reconstructed Smoky and nine other shots from the summer of 1957. The study traced the radiation levels and the movements of troops in order to determine the levels of exposure.

One of the first discoveries was that many of the Smoky troops observed other shots and had had additional exposure from residual radiation picked up while rehearsing for Smoky in areas dosed during previous tests.

Immediate Exposure

At one of the shots before Smoky, called Doppler, a number of soldiers were in trenches close enough to the explosion so that they were exposed to immediate, or prompt, neutron radiation. Their badges were not equipped to record neutrons and the firm's study only estimates the effects from that blast.

Nuclear Agency officials said yesterday that the study is being reviewed by the Army, and some of its assumptions will be checked through former GIs who took part in the tests.

U.S. Urged To Release Spy Photos

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (WP) — Dr. Edward Teller, 71, the nuclear physicist often described at the "father of the hydrogen bomb," yesterday called on the United States to release to the entire world its spy satellite photographs of the Earth.

"I am aware such a suggestion runs completely counter to present practice," Dr. Teller told the Senate Commerce Subcommittee on Science, Technology and Space, "but I believe such a move would contribute to the peace and stability of the whole world."

Dr. Teller said that U.S. reconnaissance satellite photographs should be made available on a routine basis to most countries. He said that if the United States did not want to do it, an international consortium should be formed to put up a spy satellite and distribute its photos to everybody.

Confusing Statements

"It is very important that verification of treaties and intentions be made public knowledge everywhere," Dr. Teller said. "Otherwise, people in power will continue to call each other liars and the people in general will continue to be confused by these public statements."

Dr. Teller's call for an "open space" policy is the most recent in a series of suggestions he has made to do away with the world's military secrets. Previously, he has called for a law requiring declassification of scientific secrets, including those pertaining to the development of nuclear weapons.

Dr. Teller said that he would like to open up all U.S. space secrets to the world, but he recognized that revealing the results of electronic eavesdropping might be impractical.

Little Help to Russia

"I will confine my proposal to photo reconnaissance, because countermeasures against it are very difficult," Dr. Teller said. "And to the extent that the Russians might learn something from the publication of pictures alone, I think these pictures would be of little help to them."

Testifying before the subcommittee, which is seeking advice on how the space shuttle should be used, Dr. Teller said that he thought its first priority should be weather forecasting and its second one crop forecasting.

"The shuttle could take up a small satellite once very week that could watch wind velocities at almost all levels of the atmosphere," Dr. Teller said. "Using a combination of radar and lasers we could get a real comprehensive view of the atmosphere from an angel's point of view."





Last Views of Jonestown By Slain Photographer

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1 (UPI) — The sign read: "Welcome to Jonestown; Peoples Temple Agricultural Project."

It was photographed by San Francisco Examiner photographer Greg Robinson as he rode down a Guyanese dirt road in a truck with Rep. Leo Ryan and his party last Nov. 18, on the way to the airstrip where they would die, just hours before James Jones led 914 Temple members in the camp to mass suicide.

Mr. Robinson, 27, spent his brief time in Jonestown photographing the commune. Much of his film was temporarily lost after he was shot to death on the airstrip runway. It was found two months later in the custody of Guyana police.

In photo above, Jones is shown with John Stoen, 7, who was the center of a custody battle that impelled Jones to stay in Guyana. Jones claimed he had fathered the child, but the child's mother, Grace Stoen, denied she had had sexual relations with Jones.

Above right, Jones's mistress, Maria Katsaris, stands with her brother, Anthony. She died in the mass suicide.

At right, Jones learns that Gerald Parks, center, and Dale Parks, left, plan to leave the commune with Rep. Ryan.



United Press International

'Autonomes' Release Demanded

Four Youths Attack Hom Of a Prosecutor in Paris

PARIS, Feb. 1 (Reuters) — The home of a state prosecutor was attacked here last night by an armed gang. A group demanding the release of four youths imprisoned for a rampage in northern Paris last month claimed responsibility today.

The so-called Autonomous Group of Jan. 22 threatened more attacks in a statement after four armed youths broke into the house of a deputy public prosecutor, Michel Berger.

Mr. Berger was bound, together with his wife, niece and a lawyer friend, and their house in the 16th arrondissement of Paris was ransacked. The gunmen also stole money and jewels.

They demanded the release of four youths jailed Jan. 22 after about 40 persons rampaged through the area around the Gare Saint-Lazare, smashing store windows, damaging cars and mobbing passers-by.

Six policemen were injured during the ensuing arrests. Two of the convicted youths, aged between 18 and 22, were sent to prison for four years. The two others were given three-year terms, one with a year suspended on condition of good behavior.

Provocateurs to Left, Hooligans to Police

PARIS, Feb. 1 (IHT) — They are seen at almost any Paris demonstration, dressed in jeans and leather jackets, faces hidden by wrap-around helmets and armed with iron bars or wooden truncheons. They usually end up fighting with the riot police and breaking store windows with iron bars.

They call themselves *les autonomes* and they are the unwanted element of French political l The left, whose demonstrati they usually break up accuses th of being police provocateurs, w the police call them *voyous* (ho gans) or *casseurs* (vandals).

On Jan. 13 they organized on their own "demonstrations." It meant to protest inflation and h prices and the result was terrori citizens, more smashed window stores, the offices of tax collec and temporary work agencies in shopping area around the Saint-zare railroad station.

Half a dozen policemen were jured and four *autonomes* w arrested. A group calling itself Autonomous Revolutionary gade claimed responsibility.

State Is Assailed

They defended their action the ground that they were reac to the violence of the state. Pat Pennognon, one of the four, sai court: "The violence comes fi the state and 'autonomy' is one to refuse it. I want to live now not in a hundred years time so only behavior for me is opposi to the state."

These youths come from all cial classes but many are work students and office employees large number are unemployed.

They are mainly concentrate Paris, but there are also s groups in Toulouse, Marseilles Lyons. They squat in houses are scheduled for demolition, vade supermarkets and steal go They object to paying fares public transportation and often stroy computerized ticket cont in turnstiles. They have set fir dozens of large advertising par and damage parking meters pouring acid into them.

Although they are against kind of organization, some of t move in groups with names suc *Camarades* and *Encrier* (Inkp "We are fighting mainly for p reductions. We quarrel with unions about job satisfaction, not just any job. We support a fusal to work, but we also w jobs for young unemployed w ers and to top everything we w guaranteed income for everyo said a member of the *Camarade*.

'What About Today'

"Everybody talks about the [e nomic] crisis, and how we hav tighten our belts, but on the o hand we see all these riches around us and we want them. The left and the extreme left promising a great tomorrow, what about today? We have co to the point where it hurts in stomachs not being able to things or to have things. Gisc [the French president] is right w he says the we are the result decomposing society, but he is one end of it while we were on end that did not have any fu until we became *autonomes*. least we can hurt them now."

It is impossible to determine number of the *autonomes*. They there are as many as 3,000. The lice put the number at no t than a few hundred. They resen the Italian "Indian" movemen the early 1970s.

These youths also fought the police during student and w er demonstrations, made r broadcasts, struggled for fare ductions in public transport and ganized wildcat strikes at univ ties and factories. "Lots of pe think that we may arm ourse and fight the way the Italian Brigades' do, but we are ag clandestineness. We want mass actions," said another.

Some of their attacks have against the deluxe food store, chon. In 1970 about 50 of them vaded it and stole vintage wine boxes of gourmet specialities w they distributed in the suburbs. same store was destroyed by a in December, 1977.

Urge to Destroy

Jacques, a young worker, s "It is impossible for us to pass luxury shop . . . without tryin destroy it. They got us thro their advertising to really want those nice things and I know with our earnings we can never ford it, so out of rage we try to stroy these objects."

Sometimes they turn their ac against those who normally tole them such as the newspaper, Li ation. After the deaths of Andr Baader and his gang in a West G man prison in October, 1977, occupied the offices of Libera and prevented its publication f day, while demanding more t tant writing about the suicides political terrorism.

For the French parties of the the *autonomes* were a nuisance year because they hurt the imag the left at a time when they w hoping to gain power through legislative elections.

However, the Communist Pa which at first called them po provocateurs, is now trying to a lyze their violent behavior.

—C.G. CUP

U.S. Glaucoma Patient Gets Government-Issue 'Pot'

By Paul Valentine

WASHINGTON (WP) — Robert Randall, a studious, soft-spoken 31-year-old with thick-lensed glasses, sits in his Capitol Hill apartment and lights up his sixth marijuana cigarette of the day. He inhales briefly, then releases the smoke. His face shows no emotion.

The cigarette is a neatly rolled, full-sized, high potency, government-issued "joint." The pea-green marijuana gives off an acrid odor.

Mr. Randall smokes marijuana — 10 joints a day, seven days a week — in a unique U.S. government-sanctioned effort to help stem the spread of glaucoma, an acute eye disease that has damaged the optic nerves of both of Mr. Randall's eyes and has left him partially blind. Without marijuana, his doctors say, he will probably go completely blind.

A former speech teacher at Prince George's Community College in Maryland, Mr. Randall says he gets no "high" or other euphoric effect from the drug despite — or perhaps because of — the enormous amount that he smokes. "I've built up a complete tolerance to it," he says.

Since last May, when he won an agreement in court from federal drug-control authorities to use marijuana in conjunction with three conventional drugs to combat his glaucoma, Mr. Randall has been receiving 70 high potency joints a week, prescribed by his private ophthalmologist and dispensed, free, from a government pharmacy. (Medium-grade marijuana brings about $30 to $35 an ounce in illegal street sales here.)

Doctors' Certification

To obtain government consent to use marijuana, Mr. Randall's doctors had to certify that none of the conventional glaucoma drugs, alone or in combination, could sufficiently relieve the pressure on his eyeballs to prevent blindness.

The arrangement comes after a series of legal and bureaucratic battles waged since 1975 by Mr. Randall and an array of lawyers, doctors and psychiatrists to gain legal access to marijuana as medication.

He was enrolled in a research program in late 1976, but was dropped last January, going without legal access to marijuana until the government agreed to his present regimen last May. Mr. Randall had filed a suit claiming that the government's refusal to give him marijuana denied his right to adequate health care.

"I can go to the bar next door and buy any kind of cigarette for 65 cents, and the surgeon general tells me on the pack it'll kill me," he says, "while it's taken three years of lawsuits and grinding tension to get permission to smoke marijuana to save my eyes."

The marijuana he smokes is grown on a five-acre federally controlled "pot farm" near Oxford, Miss., processed and rolled into cigarettes in North Carolina, shipped to Washington in brown-tinted plastic prescription bottles and dispensed to Mr. Randall by the National Institute on Drug Abuse.

Mr. Randall describes the taste of his government-grown marijuana as "consistently bad. . . very metallic. It lacks the fine, almost perfumed taste of street marijuana."

'Stabilizing'

Today, Mr. Randall says he devotes most of his time and energy to "stabilizing" his life and campaigning for the expanded medical use of marijuana. Behind him, he says, are the furtive days of growing marijuana plants on his back porch, getting arrested (and acquitted) and scouring the city for illicit supplies ($125 a week) to support a "self-administration" of marijuana.

Besides having taught, the Florida-born Mr. Randall has been a cab driver and sometime drama critic. He supports himself with fees from periodic speaking appearances and is attempting to write a book on his experiences, but says that he is heavily in debt.

Mr. Randall claims — and many researchers attest — that tetrahydrocannabinol, the major active ingredient of marijuana, helps relieve glaucoma-caused pressure on the eyeball. The pressure does not cause pain, he explains, but creates "tricolored halos in my vision." More important, he says, "the pressure is symptomatic of the disease: if the pressure is allowed to remain high, there will be further erosion of vision."

A regular semi-annual checkup by his opthalmologist last month showed "no progression" of the disease, Mr. Randall reports. "That was a nice Christmas present." He says that he has no central vision in his right eye. "I can pick up color and shape only. It's like a bull's eye that somebody shot out."

His left eye still has some limited central vision, he says. "It's like watching a 70-millimeter motion picture on a 9-inch TV. The detail is lost. There are gaps, holes."

A former "light social user" of marijuana, Mr. Randall says he gets no high from his prescribed joints. "It's a real kick in the butt. I found marijuana mellowing before." When marijuana is taken as a medication, he maintains, "the whole recreational psyche is bled away." He does not hold the smoke in his lungs for extended periods, as social users often do.

Each of Mr. Randall's 10 daily joints contains a 2 percent level of tetrahydrocannabinol, about twice the level found in ordinary street marijuana. That dosage level was determined by various doctors to be the optimum amount Mr. Randall needs — along with the conventional medication — to curb the spread of his glaucoma.

Several of his doctors have also said that glaucoma surgery would be too risky and could lead to adverse effects, including total blindness.

Maine Surgeons Program Offers a 2d Opinion Free

By Lee Lescaze

PORTLAND, Maine, Feb. 1 (WP) — Americans facing surgery can get a second surgeon's opinion anywhere, but only here can they get a free one.

Amid cries of dismay over rising medical costs and opposition to second opinions by many medical associations, surgeons here are testing a new program.

Joseph Califano, secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, has praised their effort as being "in the highest sense of responsibility of the medical profession." Free second opinions, Mr. Califano said, would eliminate much unnecessary surgery and "be a significant measure toward lowering health costs in this country."

Whenever any of Cumberland County's 83 surgeons recommends an operation, he also urges the patient to get a second opinion and provides him with the names of other specialists. The cost of the second opinion is borne by Portland's doctors themselves; no money changes hands.

"That's kind of Shangri-la," a New York Blue Cross-Blue Shield official said of the Portland plan.

Fewer than 2 percent of Portland's surgical patients, however, are availing themselves of the program, and those second opinions that have been sought have not raised serious disagreements among surgeons, according to Portland doctors.

Dr. Robert McAfee of Portland said the second of these findings did not surprise him because the city's surgeons had already been reviewing each other's work and were confident that not much unnecessary surgery was being performed.

The doctors, who organized their plan in August, did so in part to preempt what they considered less good second-opinion plans that seemed likely to be imposed on them by Blue Cross-Blue Shield and HEW. Dr. McAfee said that the guidelines the Blues were setting "would have effectively destroyed the consultative process," among doctors.

Unlike Blue Shield, Portland's surgeons wanted the second opinion to be shared with the first surgeon, Dr. McAfee and his colleagues think that one important advantage of a second-opinion program is telling doctors what their colleagues think.

They also wanted to run their own program to save the health care system what they considered an unnecessary cost of a new bureaucracy to administer second opinions.

Blue Cross-Blue Shield of Maine, for example, has budgeted $160,000 to administer the first year of its program. It has issued a brochure describing the program as free to patients, but all the plan's members would share the cost of administration and of fees up to $40, which Blue Shield would pay for second opinions.

Dr. McAfee is dismayed by the $40 fee. He said his four-surgeon office charges at the most $25 for an opinion. He expects that now there may be a lot of $40 opinions in Maine.

Insurance plans used to pay $10 for draining a small abscess and $15 for a large one, Dr. McAfee recalls: "For 35 years there never was a small abscess in the state of Maine."

Many Reported Abused, Abandoned

Orphans in Russia: A Difficult Issue

By David K. Shipler

MOSCOW (NYT) — The rooms at Orphanage No. 23 are bright and spacious, the toys plentiful and well chosen. The adults who work there seem caring and warm. And still the children have hollow eyes.

Longing gazes fasten onto every new adult visitor who walks briefly into this small world — the same searching, pleading looks of silence once seen in the brutally squalid orphanages of Vietnam.

Materially, there is no sense of deprivation in the three-story building in northwestern Moscow that houses 180 children between the ages of three and six. They are well clothed and well fed, rarely left idle, shepherded gently through the same program of play and learning that governs thousands of ordinary state-run kindergartens throughout the country.

The difference is that when evening comes, no one picks them up and takes them home. That difference is in their eyes.

The problem of orphaned, rejected, abandoned and abused youngsters is rarely publicized here, but it is a problem, nonetheless, and has been addressed by an elaborate governmental structure of adoption procedures, orphanages, boarding schools, family investigators and a fixture in every police precinct known as the children's room, where trained teachers, not policemen, try to cope with delinquency and battered or neglected children.

The difficulties are sufficient to have produced an unusually candid documentary, shown last year in some movie houses, on small boys and girls running to the police for protection after being beaten by drunken parents.

Ostensibly it was a film against alcoholism, but in interviews with parents, children and state officials, the documentary made clear that child abuse was a broader problem with deeper causes than heavy drinking.

The extreme measure is for the courts to remove children from their homes — "deprivation of parents' rights" is the legal term — and, according to figures given by Anna Shishova, a Ministry of Education official responsible for child welfare, this happens 30 to 65 times a year in Moscow, a city of 8 million. The youngsters may be returned home after a time.

About a third of the 180 children in Orphanage No. 23 have been taken from their parents by the courts, according to the institution's director, Fira Dobrovetskaya; another third were abandoned and the rest either have no living parents or were given up at birth by young unwed mothers.

14 Orphanages

Moscow has 14 such orphanages, known as children's homes, housing about 2,000 children, Mrs. Shishova said, as well as two boarding schools with 700 boys and girls, aged 7 to 17. Another 6,000 orphans live with relatives.

In New York City, which is about the same size as Moscow, the listing for foster families alone is 16,630 children. Adoptions are also fewer than in New York — 500 annually compared with a New York's 1977 total of 1,483. The difference is attributed both to fewer available children and more stringent procedures.

"Many people want to adopt," said Mrs. Dobrovetskaya. "The demand vastly exceeds the supply." Despite that demand, not many of her charges leave for families.

Only about 20 left last year, she said, a figure that seems to reflect official reluctance to encourage adoptive parents to take older children.

This attitude, in turn, results from a strong axiom in the Soviet Union that the child must always believe that his adoptive parents are his natural ones — an illusion usually impossible to create for a child of five or six.

350,000 Strike Across Spain

MADRID, Feb. 1 (AP) — About 350,000 Spanish workers went on strike for higher pay today, most of them from the metalworking industry in Madrid and in the north.

It was the third strike by Madrid metalworkers in three weeks, after union-management talks failed to reach an agreement. The workers are seeking a 14-percent pay raise and the employers are offering 9 percent.

The strikes are taking place a month before general elections to choose the country's first constitutional government since 1936.

Cologne Court Acquits 2 Croats On Arms Charge

COLOGNE, Feb. 1 (AP) — Croatian nationalists Stjepan and Ivan Bilandzic were acquitted today of charges that they delivered stolen U.S. weapons to support terrorism in Yugoslavia.

Stjepan, 40, was given a suspended six-month prison sentence for illegal weapons possession, but the Cologne court ruled that the prosecutor had failed to prove the main charges against him and his 42-year-old brother, Ivan. The verdict was cheered by spectators until the judge threatened to clear the courtroom.

The two brothers have been at the center of a dispute between West Germany and Yugoslavia over treatment of accused terrorists. Yugoslavia deported four alleged West German terrorists to an unknown destination last November after West Germany refused to extradite Stjepan Bilandzic and other Croatian nationalists sought as terrorists by Belgrade.

The Bilanzics were accused of passing on weapons and explosives stolen from a U.S. Army depot near Kaiserslautern. The weapons were allegedly to be used to attack Yugoslav officials and public buildings in Yugoslavia.

Two Croatian gunman took over the West German consulate in Chicago last August to demand the Bilandzics' release from pre-trial detention, but they surrendered after the Croatian leader talked with them by telephone. He was released in September pending trial.

Newspapers Raise Price in Portugal

LISBON, Feb. 1 (UPI) — The Portuguese paid 33 percent more for their newspapers today in the fifth such price increase since the 1974 revolution restored democracy and an uncensored press.

The price of Lisbon and Oporto's 10 dailies jumped from 7.50 escudos (16 cents) to 10 escudos (21 cents).

Cleveland Gets U.S. Reprieve On a Payment

CLEVELAND, Feb. 1 (UPI) — City officials have received a deadline change from the U.S. government to forestall the city's latest financial problem, a past-due settlement owed for abuses of the Comprehensive Employment Training Act.

A deal negotiated Wednesday involved Cleveland's making an immediate payment of $200,000 to the U.S. Labor Department and the promise of two more $200,000 payments, one at the end of the month, the other at an unspecified date.

The city was to have paid the first of three $600,000 installments to the Labor Department yesterday. Two more $600,000 payments — on Feb. 28 and March 31 — had been pledged to wipe out the debt. But the city has been operating on a restricted budget since it defaulted Dec. 15 on $15.5 million in short-term notes. The voters have been asked to approve a 0.5 percent increase in the 1 percent city income tax in a special Feb. 27 election.

Almost all of the training-act abuses date to the previous administration of Mayor Ralph Perk. They include the payment of city salaries that exceeded the U.S. government's $10,000-a-year ceiling. Under the program, the U.S. government provides funds for certain cities and regions to give job training and to provide public-service jobs for the unemployed.

Thai Premier Burns 6½ Tons of Narcotic

BANGKOK, Feb. 1 (UPI) — Thai Premier Kriangsak Chomanan yesterday set fire to 6½ tons of drugs with a street value of about $500 million.

Watched by U.S. and European narcotics agents, the 61-year-old leader lit a fuse which sent flames through two pits filled with the drugs, including 1.6 tons of heroin. Officials said that it was the largest heroin haul ever burned at one time and represented about 165 tons of raw opium grown in the so-called Golden Triangle border area of Thailand, Burma and Laos.

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CINEMAS - THEATERS - RESTAURANTS - NIGHT CLUBS

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20 H DINER DANSANT 1/2 champ. diner suggestion revue 210F
22 H 30 CHAMP. REVUE O H 45 2e SPECTACLE 140F
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Réservations : 325.28.28
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CALAVADOS BAL. 95-38 ELY. 27-28
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Only recital of the Paris Season by
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Box Office, Theater, Durand and Agencies - Valmalete/OAI

هكذا من الاصل

Theater in France

Acting Superlative In 'Devil's Advocate'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 1 (IHT) — The Theatre Municipal Montansier in Versailles is a charming 18th-century playhouse. It opened its doors in November, 1777, with Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette gracing the occasion. It celebrated its 200th anniversary with a production of "Le Mariage de Figaro," Beaumarchais' comic satire of the Bourbon court.

This week an American play, "The Devil's Advocate," had its French premiere at Montansier with the U.S. ambassador to France, Arthur Hartman, attending as guest of honor.

Though of American origin, "The Devil's Advocate" is scarcely representative of American drama. Its author, Dore Schary, is an American, but his play is an adaptation of a novel by Morris West in Australian, and it transpires in Italy during and just after World War II.

Schary, basically a movie man, has had success in the theater. His Sunrise at Campobello," depicting Franklin Roosevelt's fortitude in continuing his political career after being stricken with polio, was a Broadway hit, and his adaptation of "The Devil's Advocate" had a prosperous New York run. Before turning to playwriting, Schary composed film scenarios and was appointed MGM production chief in the time of Louis B. Mayer's ouster. His dramaturgy bears the traces of his training. "The Devil's Advocate" is filled with flashbacks — indeed all of its major incidents are used in that form — and it has enough scene shifts to crowd a studio lot.

The inhabitants of an Italian rural community believe one of its deceased residents worthy of sainthood. He has performed brave deeds during the war and has been martyred. An emissary of the Vatican, an elderly cleric at death's door, has been appointed to investigate and, as the devil's advocate, question the claim when the case is argued.

Giacomo Nerone, the proposed candidate for canonization, deserted from the British Army during the last stages of the war and became a local people's leader in the area. The Communists, plotting the conquest of Italy in the confusion after the conflict's finale, woo him to join them. He refuses and is executed as a hazard to their cause.

His personal life was not one of orthodox Christian purity. A defiant roughneck, he lived without benefit of clergy with a peasant woman and had a bastard son by her — but then, what of the all-too-human behavior of St. Francis before he saw the light? Did Nerone ever see the light? The dying investigator is perplexed by the evidence.

Thierry Maulnier of the Academie Francaise and Pierre Sabatier renowned translators of English and German classics, have collaborated on the adaptation which would benefit from lightening. Marcelle Tassencourt is directing her company to impose upon the theatrical form it but this is not after stubborn resistance. [illegible] sentimentality and contrived exposition.

The production is distinguished by some superlative acting. In the [illegible] Jacques Dumesnil as the Holy See's detective creates a remarkable figure. Jean Davy as the Jewish doctor confined to underground making investigations with [illegible] Jacqueline Doyen as the mistress of Nerone is sensitive and touching. Jean Lefebvre [illegible] as the bishop in charge of the case.

The Grand Music Hall of Israel is at the Theatre Mogador-Henri Varna [illegible] engagement.

Its bill names — a springtime fine, I think, for tourists and a collection of individual talents — are fresh and spirited and its program bulges with good things. There are the Indian Tal O'Munak with their bizarre, new to us, strange instruments, Peter Vinal with soulful clarinet, a pair of Yiddish Andrews Sisters, the Romanian-born Zeta, a puppeteer of exceptional inventions, the Yemen duo Zafrir and a favorite singer, ShoShana Damari.

Jonathan Karman, producer of the spectacle, has contrived and co-choreographed his show with style and skill, though its segments might be more neatly organized for overall effect.



Jacques Dumesnil (right) probes life of candidate for canonization in "The Devil's Advocate."

The London Stage

Mary O'Malley's Gift for Comedy

By John Walker

LONDON, Feb. 1 (IHT) — Of all the writers to have emerged in the post-Osborne/Wesker/Pinter period, Mary O'Malley is the one who most resembles Wesker in his love of singing, or lamenting, engaged in a suicidal rush to their destiny in a remote corner of the world. Mary O'Malley has the [illegible] gift for comedy.

She finds people absurd in the manners in which they devote to their [illegible] and most trivial activities. Yet she has a gift for eclectic is without malice. The laughter she provokes is humble, dedicated to humbling the [illegible] who links in self-[illegible] the obsessional pedant who sees his reduce life to routine.

In her successful comedy "Once a Catholic," still running in London and scheduled for a Broadway production, she explored the effect on a young girl of being educated in the rigid environment of a convent.

A similar institution, as closed as any nunnery, figures in her "Look Out, Here Comes Trouble," now on repertory at the Royal Shakespeare Company's Warehouse Theater.

The setting is a ward in a psychiatric hospital — occupied by people in various states of depression, who are treated by a doctor almost indistinguishable from his patients. And the comedy flows as easily as ever, kindly and occasionally cutting. "I've never seen anyone go out of here cured," says one patient to another, on his enforced departure. Mary O'Malley deals, in her warm way, with an incurable human condition: loneliness.

For all the deceptive surface nature of her comedy, she deals penetratingly with our aloneness. In one particularly affecting moment, Dennis (Edwin Richfield), a middle-aged man deserted by his wife and child, returns to the ward as a visitor. He finds that the community, where he once felt secure and which he left reluctantly, now excludes him. Another patient is sleeping in his bed. His old friends hardly show him recognition.

Even within the ward itself, each person follows his own obsession. Most are there to escape from something. Wally (Brian Haves) from his domineering mother; Kieran (John Rogan) from a nagging wife; George (Nigel Terry) from a dull job. Their lack of interest in other people is matched by their doctor's routine approach to their problems — he prescribes tranquilizers and explains that there's not much he can do to improve their situations.

That may sound depressing, but Mary O'Malley somehow provides a pep pill of a play, funny and touching. There is some delightful comedy, such as Gaye Brown as Sylvia, belligerent yet in need of someone to take care of her, trying to maneuver herself into a pair of satin trousers two sizes too small, or a social evening with everybody determined to stay miserable.

John Caird's direction brings out the humanity of the play and the cast is excellent.

* * *

The Royal Shakespeare Company's season at its Aldwych Theater in London will open in April with John Barton's production of "Love's Labour's Lost," followed by Michael Bogdanov's modern-dress production of "The Taming of the Shrew." Then will come Mikhail Bulgakov's "The White Guard," the first London production of this Russian masterpiece in more than 40 years; a revival of the RSC's version of John O'Keefe's "Wild Oats"; Peter Brook's production of "Antony and Cleopatra"; and a revival of Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman's comedy of early Hollywood, "Once in a Lifetime."

Sharps and Flats

PARIS — Dorothy Donegan is featured at the Hotel Meridien Piano Bar through February. Reggae man Jimmy Cliff will be at the Hippodrome Feb. 5 and 6 at 9 p.m. and Herbie Hancock at the Salle Pleyel Feb. 8 and 9 at 9 p.m.

ON TOUR — Joan Armatrading, continuing her swing through Europe, is in Paris Feb. 2 at Le Stadium; Amsterdam Feb. 3 at the Carre Theatre; Nijmegen, Netherlands, Feb. 6 at the Vereniging; The Hague Feb. 7 at the Congres-gebouw and Antwerp Feb. 8 at the Koma Theatre.

LONDON — Chuck Mangione will be at the Palladium on Feb. 4; Nazareth at the Hammersmith Odeon Feb. 5, and the Dizzy Gillespie quartet and Shoyromie Wright at the Woolwich Odeon Feb. 6 at 8 p.m. Etta Jones and the Stan Tracey quartet open at Ronnie Scott's Feb. 5 for a two-week engagement.

COPENHAGEN — Eddie (Lockjaw) Davis and Harry (Sweets) Edison are appearing nightly at the Montmartre.

OSLO — The Delta Rhythm Boys, winding up their Scandinavian tour, are at the Regnbuen Club through February.

The week's top single record in Britain was "Hit Me With Your Rhythm Stick" by Ian Dury and the Blockheads; in the United States the leaders were "Le Freak" by Chic and "Too Much Heaven" by the Bee Gees.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

Fashion

Saint-Laurent: Back to Classics

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, Feb. 1 (IHT) — Yves Saint-Laurent has an uncanny sense of timing. He has made an about-face from his spectaculars of the past few seasons. The ultra-quiet, ultra-elegant mood of his new made-to-order collection puts a damper on the slits and the slashes that have gone about as far as they can go.

For his latest fashions, Saint-Laurent goes back to the classics, meaning superbly tailored clothes in interesting fabrics.

A few months ago, the Saint-Laurent ready-to-wear collection was somewhat unpopular with the buyers for not producing anything new, but what displeased the buyers has made the perfect collection for the made-to-order customers of the house. The opening was held in the private salon instead of a hotel ballroom.

The heroine of the collection is, of course, the suit, which Saint-Laurent has always done to perfection. This time the jackets go all the way from little boleros to belted safari types and with plenty of hipbone length, piped and unpiped, in between. The jackets are usually white linen or shantung and worn over just-below-the-knee gabardine skirts.

Satin Blouses

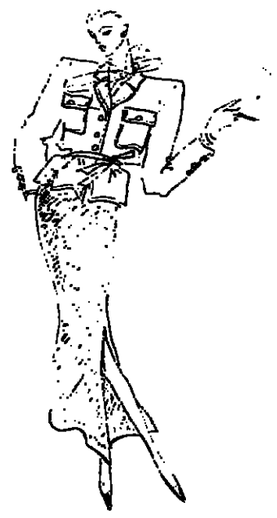
The news in the suits is Saint-Laurent's use of satin blouses for daytime and the wide-sashed waists. They alternate with linen skirts and cotton T-shirts when Saint-Laurent switches from skirts to pants. Even the pants are regular, instead of the fancy versions he has played with recently. Besides the suits, there are many seven-eighths-length coats over unbelted dresses.

The daytime look is wrapped up with chiffon scarves, sometimes shaded and wrapped around the neck, and beanies and safari hats of colored and lacquered straw.

The suit story goes on to dinner, with the jackets turning into white satin and worn over black sheaths with straps over bare shoulders. For the party life Saint-Laurent brings back silk jersey, not only in black but in dark chocolate brown and deep navy. He gives it new life by lining it to take away the old limp look and often adds satin piping to make the dress shapely.

Saint-Laurent loves dots, large and small, black on white or vice versa. He uses them on crepe de chine, satin, chiffon and whatever, not only for dresses but for jackets, sleeves and crepe-de-chine flounces on a black jersey dress.

There are lots of long tunic dresses that show just a few inches of the skirt beneath. They are narrow, piped in black satin and slit up the sides — but modestly, of course. One of those that rated special applause was the black silk jersey with white collars and cuffs, like a schoolgirl uniform. A similar look to the tunic was the seven-eighths coat over an equally slim dress or dotted silk blouse and gabardine skirt or pants.



Evening suit by Saint-Laurent.

Typical of the evening look is the black satin dress with pleated ruffles spiraling across the front from chin to toes. After a while, though, Saint-Laurent goes right back to a dash of color and theater.

A bathrobe made of satin-striped chiffon overprinted in colorful sea urchins was so realistically cut that the model should have carried a toothbrush. It was worn, though, over slim chiffon pajamas.

* * *

Mme. Gres, whose collection traditionally closes each made-to-order fashion season, has plenty of pearls for her customers this time.

For the beach she has little cover-ups of shantung that are open at the sides to show bloomers underneath. A cotton beach dress has the new hippy look. Most regal of all is the long turquoise robe, worn with an ivory, African-type bib necklace.

For evening, Mme. Gres has a new favorite. She has replaced her famous silk jerseys with yards of misty-white silk organdy. Customers have their choice of a high-waisted gown with the top embroidered in crystal, or others with deeper necklines and big skirts. In the same mood is a white chiffon tunic over dotted chiffon pajamas.

She uses lots of taffeta for a short red dress. Others have bubble tops of pink or white over big skirts.

Hanae Mori: Best to Date

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Feb. 1 (IHT) — In her best Paris collection so far, Hanae Mori struck a happy balance between the soft Japanese look and a more sophisticated Parisian hard chic. Her collection, presented today, was also longer and more ambitious than usual and the impeccable workmanship, details and accessories definitely put her in the high-voltage couture league.

She opened with three linen sailor suits, as bright and crisp as the flag colors in which they came. The nautical look continued with navy pea jackets, sailor's caps and rope belts. She used lots of linen for strapless dresses with wasp waists and short, slim, slit skirts.

Her evening wear wavered between soft, bat-wing chiffon coats worn over satin pants and spectacular, strapless sheaths, their slinky skirts framed by big, uneven peplums.

Unlike most Paris collections, which have been exceedingly black, this one was a cheerful explosion of blue, orange, red and fuchsia with a finale of bright butterfly dresses, embroidered and covered with gold net.

Philippe Venet, who showed earlier this week, had a next-to-perfect collection because the times are right for him again. A flawless tailor, he had a field day with impeccable, neat and tidy suits that played up broad shoulders, tiny bust and slim, short skirts. His most successful one had a short, bellboy jacket worn right over the skin or a skimpy, strapless top.

Although he had a lot of soft lavender and cornflower blues, Venet scored with a black linen suit, its white-faced lapels decorated with a gardenia. His extensive use of linen and shantung gave his clothes a sharp, precise look.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Friday, February 2, 1979

The Panda and the Polar Bear

No American of the cold war era ever preached more zealously against the danger of Soviet world conquest — "hegemonism," as he calls it — than China's Teng Hsiao-ping during his current tour of the United States. Teng calls for a tight China-U.S. alliance "to place curbs on the Polar Bear." Unquestionably, the Russians are ambitious for greater power; but what the Chinese leader's argument ignores are the limits of that power.

The limits are exemplified by China's own experience. In the early and mid-1950s, China seemed to be little more than an abject Soviet ally, a nation where Soviet "advisers" were welcomed by the thousands and where Russian language and culture were glorified. Yet even before the Chinese acquired nuclear weapons, they threw off the Soviet yoke to assert their own destiny. They have hardly behaved like pandas since. As for Eastern Europe, it is worth recalling that both Yugoslavia and tiny Albania were able to do the same thing, and over the strident protests of Peking where Marshal Tito was concerned.

The Chinese may well counter by asking about the rest of Eastern Europe. Hungary and Poland in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968 showed that the Russians could and would assert dominion by threatening to invade — and by actually doing so. And yet Moscow now hardly wields total control even over the European states it has tied into military and economic alliances.

Romania, to take the most obvious example, has in the past year enthusiastically received Chinese Premier Hua Kuo-feng, refused to submit to Moscow's demand for an increase in military spending and condemned Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia. In Poland, the most populous nation in Eastern Europe, the Roman Catholic Church remains a major rival of the Communist Party, and a thriving underground university teaches officially banned subjects. In Hungary, despite 1956, there flourishes a market-oriented Socialist system that differs significantly from the command economy that Moscow operates and seeks to export. And Moscow and its Warsaw allies are at great pains to avoid worker revolts like those of 1970 and 1976.

To note these limits on Soviet "hegemony" in the Communist world is not to deny the reality of Soviet power. But the limits of that power are a reminder that rockets and nuclear weapons also have their limits and cannot permanently subjugate entire nations. The recent history of Eastern Europe — and China — reminds us that power erodes even as it grows. Polar bears are no exception to the rule.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mr. Teng's Visit

Teng Hsiao-ping's four days in Washington were not quite the unalloyed triumph that the American managers of his tour seem to have anticipated. True, he proved himself the quick and jolly fellow of his press notices. He had lengthy talks with Jimmy Carter, and these may produce cooperation or at least understanding on matters of common concern, such as Korea. He signed various bilateral agreements and discussed others, all designed to flesh out the skeleton of diplomatic normalization.

On the critical Taiwan issue, Deputy Premier Teng calmed some (though not all) congressional fears — mostly by indicating that the People's Republic of China could live with some sort of explicit congressional assertion of the American interest in seeing the Taiwan question resolved peaceably. The administration had been noticeably skittish about Congress putting its fingerprints on China diplomacy. Mr. Teng seemed to take the prospect more in stride.

It was not apparent, however, at least from the Washington part of his tour, that Mr. Teng will succeed soon, if at all, in gaining massive loans for modernization. He has openly committed himself to raise the living standards of China's 900 million-plus people. It is a colossal economic task and, for him, a great political gamble, and it is not clear how any amount of goodwill can trigger a flow of resources on the scale essential for his ultimate success.

It was not apparent either how Mr. Teng evaluates the difference between his and Mr. Carter's basic international outlooks. Peking wants quite simply to put Washington in anti-Soviet harness — perhaps even, at the moment, to have Washington stand by approvingly while China, which has 10 divisions at the ready, teaches Soviet-supported Vietnam a lesson for invading Cambodia. Washington's more complex purpose is to have Peking play a supporting role in the American effort to cooperate as well as to compete with the Kremlin.

In an interview published as he arrived and in some remarks in Washington, Mr. Teng vented his conviction that the Russians are up to no good. Some administration figures sniffed that Mr. Teng was "interfering" in internal American affairs by encouraging opposition to SALT. Perhaps. But, if that's what Mr. Teng really thinks, we are better off for knowing it now. His candor underscored that the basis for China-U.S. cooperation is broader than it was but not unlimited. Mr. Carter made the point with a host's obliqueness. He should find an early public opportunity to let the Chinese, and the Russians, and the American people, know more clearly just where he thinks the new Chinese-American relationship is headed — and just how far he wants to go.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Rhodesian Referendum

A new complexion has been put on Rhodesia by the referendum, in which 85 percent of the white voters accepted majority rule, with elections in three months' time. It is still not possible to to contemplate the country's immediate future with much hope. Civil disruption is too far gone. The rural areas are largely poisoned by factional fighting and the accompanying terrors of martial law. There is no reason to suppose that either Robert Mugabe or Joshua Nkomo will be impressed by the white vote. But the voters have paid the price for a change in British attitudes. They have endorsed black rule — in attenuated form, it is true, but then no majority could be collected for mass political suicide and the wisdom of some continuity between the past and the future regime has generally been accepted as a part of British policy.

— From the Guardian (London).

* * *

The referendum result will doubtless encourage Mr. Smith and his black partners in the internal settlement to press ahead with their plans for elections April 20, in the hope that these can be sold to the West as proof that the majority of black Rhodesians support the settlement. Clearly, if the Rhodesians could produce a turnout similar to that in the referendum, the British and U.S. governments would come under pressure to recognize the Salisbury administration. But it would be much harder to achieve such a high-percentage poll among the scattered black population in a time of war. . .

White Rhodesians may feel that in the referendum they have offered a major concession to the blacks in order to save their country. But, perversely, the vote reduces still further any chance of all-party talks and thus heightens the risk of civil war.

— From the Financial Times (London).

End of Ideology

The end of ideology seems to be coming about in China. Far more than the so-called Eurocommunists, the Chinese seem to be interested in the practical matters of industrializing their country and defending it without bothering about party scripture . . . We in the West have not fully grasped the changes taking place, nor the extent of our good fortune. China, for its own protection, wishes a de facto alliance with the West. Unlike Russia, it has no imperial habits of mind. It wants to survive and it wants us to survive, which is more than some members of the Carter administration seem to desire. Its ideal allies would have been the tough Westerners who flourished in the days of Harry Truman — not the present nerveless lot.

Even so, there is a wonderful chance . . . within the Western alliance for close military understanding and tangible technological assistance to China. If the Russians object, they should stop spending 13 percent of their gross national product on acts of war and hegemony, which throw the Western states and China together.

— From the Daily Express (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
February 2, 1904

NEW YORK — The New York World commented in an editorial: "The Women's Domestic Guild's project of taking upon itself the burden of educating domestics (something once the function of the housewife) is an innovation every housekeeper will approve, though with lurking fears of a higher scale of wages. Domestics' wages have now become a very considerable item of household expense. The prospect that a graduate of the training school can ask more than the prevailing rate will attract to the institution girls who now seek the shops for a livelihood."

Fifty Years Ago
February 2, 1929

MIAMI — Persistent reports that Henry L. Stimson, governor-general of the Philippines, is to be in Hoover's cabinet received renewed support with reports from Manila that Stimson will be in Washington in time for the inauguration. Stimson would normally be considered for secretary of war, because he held the war portfolio under President Taft. But friends insist that he would only be interested in a higher office, such as that of secretary of state. His handling of the Nicaraguan rebellion is given as one qualification for the State Department post.



'Pahlavi, Bakhtiar, Khomeini-Schlomeini — Where the Hell's the Gas Pump?'

France and the Euro-Election

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS (IHT) — France has election fever again. President Valery Giscard d'Estaing greeted 1979 as a year free of major French electoral campaigns, but the political parties have found one anyway — the vote in June for the European Parliament.

The election's outcome probably will have little immediate impact on European development, but the voting in France could determine Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's freedom of political maneuver in Europe and domestically. Jacques Chirac, leader of his Gaullist coalition partners, who oppose the Giscardian views on Europe, has chosen to turn the vote into a referendum on the two men's conflicting policies and personal popularity.

In European terms, the election is significant because it marks the first time that these "Euro-M.P.s" have been elected by universal suffrage in the nine EEC countries. Hitherto, each nation's legislature named the delegates to the European Assembly, which meets in Strasbourg and Luxemburg.

Expanding Powers

European leaders are debating whether the new Parliament, once it has the strengthened moral stature conferred by a popular mandate, will try to expand its powers. The history of the European countries' own parliaments suggests that it will. In effect, it could assert a new kind of "European sovereignty" vis-a-vis the executive bodies of the EEC, where each government has a veto power designed to safeguard its national sovereignty.

Gaullists like Michel Debre warn that the European Parliament will try to encroach on French rights in such domains as taxation, EEC regulations and even military matters.

The governments of France and Britain oppose any dilution of national sovereignty, but West Germany and some smaller EEC member states unmistakably view the new Parliament as a desirable step toward European integration.

When West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt voiced hopes last November to see the new Parliament claim more powers, France's Gaullists and Communists saw their worst fears confirmed. Their alarm deepened when the existing European Assembly tried to vote an EEC budget increase in December in defiance of the member governments.

Both French parties have decided to fight on the European issue, partly out of anti-European principle, partly out of political calculation about the unfavorable trends in public-opinion polls that show the Gaullists losing ground to the Giscardians and the Communists dropping farther behind the Socialists.

U.S. Influence

To French Communists, the Common Market is a legal disguise for Europe's penetration by the multinationals and by U.S. influence. They (unlike the pro-European Italian Communists) oppose any further EEC strengthening in order to protect French industry and farming, particularly the wine-growers in southern France threatened by Spanish competition in an enlarged Common Market.

The Gaullists do not carry their antagonism so far. Unlike diehard British "anti-marketeers," who would secede from the European Economic Community if they could, the Gaullists are only advocating a strict interpretation of EEC rules to protect national sovereignty.

Stung by Mr. Schmidt's remarks about the Parliament leading to European integration, Mr. Chirac lashed out at Mr. Giscard d'Estaing about Europe, suggesting that France was being lured into a trap and insinuating that the French president represented "foreign interests." Since then, he has been campaigning hard, fulminating against "stateless Eurocrats" in Brussels and blaming France's troubles of every kind on its involvement in Europe — which, in his words, infected France with "Euro-bureaucracy, Euro-inflation and even Euro-violence." His speeches are laced with anti-American and anti-German sentiments, although lately he has moderated his views on West Germany: France, he said recently, has special European defense responsibilities because of its nuclear deterrent, so it cannot go along with the West German goal of a "Europe of merchants."

In the Giscard camp, Mr. Chirac's campaign is viewed as "rather pathetic." Mr. Giscard d'Estaing feels that he has a good record to stand on. When, in 1976, he agreed to permit direct European parliamentary elections (dropping long-standing French objections that had delayed the move), he obtained in exchange a consolidation of the European summit system, a device for managing European affairs which strengthens the concert-of-nations approach sought by Gaullists.

The French president can argue that he has rejected a "federal Europe," which allegedly would allow U.S. penetration via pro-U.S. European countries like Britain. Militarily, he has burnished French glory in Africa; politically, he has raised France's international prestige. Against this record, presidential advisers say, Mr. Chirac's outdated chauvinistic appeals will fall on deaf French ears.

Beneath this self-assurance, however, the Giscard government is working hard to bring off a European coup — for example, a break for French farmers on agricultural subsidies — in time to influence French voters in June. Already since November, Mr. Chirac's pressure has stiffened the French government's attitudes on several key European issues — like the tough last-minute French negotiating on European Monetary System conditions and the current French stance on ending farm-price subsidies that hurt French farmers. Despite French official disclaimers, these positions reflect a desire to avoid a domestic political backwash now.

Besides his suspicions that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing wants to compromise French interests for the sake of European unity, Mr. Chirac has another motive for playing hardball over Europe. The Gaullists' political future, and his own, appear at stake in the June poll. The Gaullists, on the defensive, need to prevent the Giscardians from seizing the lead position inside the ruling coalition.

The European contest has become a crucial party-popularity poll because France will apply an unusual voting system — proportional representation on a national scale. When a French voter enters the voting booth in June, he or she will be given all the parties' lists of candidates for France's 81 Euro-seats, and the voter will choose one party's list. The parliamentary places will be allocated proportionally among the parties. The system is very different from the normal French electoral procedure of run-off elections to get a clear winner in every constituency, a system that partially obscures the relative strength of each party because of electoral alliances in the second-round ballots.

The Euro-elections offer a four-way French contest. The Giscardians and the Socialists stand to do well: Both parties enjoy a natural advantage in a European election because of their "pro-Europe" reputation.

An EEC poll of French voters last fall showed the Socialists likely to win 40 percent of the popular vote (compared with the Communists' 10 percent) and the Giscardians nearly 20 percent (compared with the Gaullists' 15 percent). France's two EEC commissioners censored these findings as "Euro-interference."

Both the Giscardians and the Socialists favor closer EEC cooperation; The Socialists, although an opposition party, have indicated support for Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's EMS, which is regarded with skepticism bordering on suspicion by the Gaullists. Both Giscardians and Socialists argue that French economic problems have to be tackled in a European context, not in an isolated, protected France, which increasingly appears to be envisaged by the Gaullists and Communists.

The Socialists have an unusual asset in this election because French people can vote for them without fear of helping the Communists into power in France. The Giscardians will field a strong list, apparently to be led by Mrs. Simone Veil, probably France's top vote-getter today.

For Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, the European elections are another opportunity to try reweighting French politics toward the center, bolstering the center parties — his own the Socialists — and "marginalizing" the Gaullists and Communists.

If the Socialists can increase their lead over the Communists, it will reinforce their confidence about breaking with the CommCommunists and building a French left free of Communist hegemony.

If the Giscardians emerge as the larger party of the ruling coalition — winning, say, nearly 25 percent compared to Mr. Chirac's 15 percent — it will help to free Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's hands from Gaullist constraints, both in European affairs and in domestic politics.

If, on the other hand, Mr. Chirac can preserve the Gaullists' edge, it will maintain France's present style of leadership — Mr. Giscard d'Estaing in charge, but constantly looking over his shoulder to see if the Gaullists are gaining on him.

Letters

More 'Holocaust'

West Germans have been aided — once again — to come face to face with their Nazi past through the showing of the "History-by-Hollywood" television series "Holocaust."

I don't intend to debate the significance of the "Holocaust" series. I only wish to register my disappointment at the placing of articles dealing with the series on the front page of your newspaper. Surely a class newspaper doesn't consider the showing of a television show to be front-page news?

M.D. RATLIFF.
Paris.

Uneasy Coalition Of U.K. Socialism

By George F. Will

LONDON — The late Aneurin Bevan, still revered by many British socialists who hunger for saints and have few candidates for sainthood, once exclaimed, "What's all this talk about making British industry more efficient? It's far too efficient as it is!"

Bevan probably meant many things, but almost certainly meant this: Efficiency means more production per worker. But the economy's growth is poor and jobs are scarce, so workers must have a semi-property right to their jobs; and emphasis on efficiency conflicts with that right. Socialism, say some socialists, humanely emphasizes security at the expense of economic dynamism. But the edgy, truculent temper of British unions expresses a pervasive insecurity that is directly related to the lack of confidence in the economy's efficiency — its job-creating dynamism.

Marx spent 35 years in Britain studying that nation's capitalism and getting it wrong. Capitalism, he said, is a perpetual revolution, in which all "ancient and venerable prejudices and opinions are swept away." Not in Britain. As Daniel Bell writes, Britain was the first nation to begin industrializing, but it never had its heart in it, and never properly completed the job.

Industrialists wanted to "graduate" to gentlemanliness, which meant buying a country house and sending sons into the governing class. That meant into government, to rule the waves and the 25 percent of the earth's land and population over which the Union Jack flew. Avoidance of industry is a living tradition.

Snobbery, Escapism

Between 1968 and 1975, the percentage of Britain's university graduates entering government employment nearly doubled, and the percentage entering industry fell sharply. A school headmaster says: "These are trends of which the Victorian public schoolmasters would have been proud. . . [Today's teachers] are just as hostile to the needs of industry in particular, and capitalism in general, as any Victorian schoolmaster. . . The snobbery of one age has become the escapism of another."

Anti-capitalism is self-conscious in the Labor Party, which is an uneasy coalition of social democrats, doctrinaire socialists and extremists whose politics shade into sedition. No other major Western party has such conflicts between the basic values of important members.

Many social democrats have more in common with most Conservatives (and American Democrats, and even some Republicans) than with some Labor colleagues. They are enthusiastic about the welfare state, uninterested in nationalization of industries and anti-Communist in foreign policy. The more doctrinaire socialists favor more nationalization and tend to be anti-anti-Communist. The far left, commonly called Trotskyists, consists of people who, 40 years ago, might have pursued their aims in the Communist Party.

Strategically placed extremists often set the tone of labor disputes. One theme of Tom Stoppard's new play, "Night and Day," is union bloody-mindedness. A journalist who fell afoul of the radicals at his provincial newspaper recalls their attitudinizing:

"On any other subject, like the death of the novel, or the sex life of the editor's secretary, they spoke ordinary English, but as soon as they started trying to get me to join the strike, it was as if their brains had been taken out and replaced by one of those little golf-ball things you get in electric typewriters: 'betrayal' . . . 'confrontation' . . . 'management' . . . My God, you'd need a more supple language than that to describe an argument between two amoebas."

Like the Puritans

A Conservative politician says, rather too kindly, that Labor's fellow-traveling extremists, with their kind words for the East bloc, are like the 17th-century Puritans who favored the Turks against the Catholics but still, at bottom, shared Christian premises with the Catholics. Actually, as various moderate Laborites will say, the extremists reject Britain's political traditions, regard parliamentarianism as a fraud and dislike the House of Lords much more than the KGB.

But, strange to say, the most divisive development within the Labor Party is the social democrats' tentative, sideways shuffle toward the obvious conclusion that there must be statutory restraint on the actions unions can take in industrial disputes.

Labor's split is, in part, generational. Hugh Gaitskell, who died at age 56 in 1963, was the last leader of the Parliamentary Labor Party to advocate an explicitly "social democratic" platform, like that of Germany's socialist period. Tony Crosland, the most gifted modern theorist of social democracy, died at 58 in 1977.

The social democrats are not producing a rising generation of successors of sufficient size and intellectual vigor. The avuncular prime minister, James Callaghan, is shrewd, but he is a "Third Republic" figure. He is the sort of leader a nation is apt to get when it does not want to think about the crumbling of things.

No End of Torment — IV

By Anthony Lewis

SALISBURY, Rhodesia — What could the United States do now to stop the fighting and encourage a real political settlement in Rhodesia? The question is not of preoccupying concern to Americans: it is not Iran or SALT or China. But the chaos in Rhodesia affects all of southern Africa, and before long there may be scenes of flight and misery that will arouse American opinion.

Ian Smith, the leader of Rhodesia's small white minority, has a role in mind for the United States. It is to support his arrangement with internal black leaders for a form of "majority rule" that would preserve white influence.

In the referendum campaign he has just won, Smith told white voters that their approval of a new constitution would be crucial in getting American backing. Once Rhodesia had accepted majority rule and agreed to go to a conference of all the warring parties, he said, President Carter "is virtually obligated to grant us recognition."

Supporters in U.S.

Smith spoke repeatedly of "our strong conservative supporters" in the United States. "They are the light at the end of the tunnel," he said.

One difficulty with Smith's scenario is that it does not state American law correctly. Congress voted last year to end economic sanctions against Rhodesia if its government accepted an all-party conference and held free and fair elections among all its people. The resolution said nothing about diplomatic recognition, which is up to the president, not Congress.

There is supposed to be an election on April 20. All blacks will be eligible to vote for the first time, although the white 4 percent of the population will fill 28 percent of the seats. But with guerrilla forces controlling much of the countryside, and internal political armies intimidating voters, it is questionable whether the election will be accepted internationally as "free and fair."

Restlessness

In any event, American recognition could not magically transform the reality on the ground. Patriotic Front guerrillas, principally those of the movement headed by Robert Mugabe, have made significant gains in recent months. And there is no evident reason to expect that a multiracial government set up after the April election would have any greater success against the guerrilla forces.

The post-April government is in fact likely to be a weak and divided one. The new constitution requires parties that detest and fear each other to govern in coalition, with no strong executive. The resulting regime may have real trouble holding the loyalty of the security forces, white and black.

There have already been signs of restlessness among white soldiers about the idea of fighting for a multiracial government — which Smith used to say would not come in his lifetime. Young soldiers jeered him at some of his election meetings, and chanted a verse: "Will someone tell us why we fight? What once was wrong now is right."

As for black soldiers, who make up the bulk of the army under white officers, they may not find much appeal in a government that has a black prime minister but that cannot deliver much if any improvement in black living standards. They will probably also be influenced by intensifying tribal loyalties, which are reflected in the makeup of the guerrilla forces and the private political armies.

At this point no one can predict the political future with any confidence. Observers with lines into the rural areas believe that Mugabe now has the greatest popular support, not only because of his military success but because he is from the majority Shona language group. But the other Patriotic Front leader, Joshua Nkomo, has held most of his troops in reserve and might win if he commits them in a showdown with Mugabe, as many expect.

Smith or the Unknown

The issue in Rhodesia now is not ideology but power. Among the internal black leaders, for example, Bishop Abel Muzorewa is often called a moderate. But a South African newspaper has just reported that radical Libya has trained several hundred soldiers for the bishop's private army.

In the circumstances, it would be folly for the United States to commit itself to any one party. To support Ian Smith would be to tie America's reputation to a man so hated by blacks in Rhodesia and elsewhere in Africa that almost any solution he backs will lack legitimacy in their eyes. To support one of the black leaders would be to venture into the unknown.

The Anglo-American proposal for a conference of all parties, looking to internationally supervised elections, may become relevant at some point. But it cannot work until some clearer sense of relative power has emerged. In the meantime, the United States can only watch, and be ready to help save lives if things turn drastically worse. Contingency plans are being made for mass evacuation of refugees, and that would necessarily involve American planes.

It may sound cynical to say that the United States should do nothing. But if we remember Vietnam, we know that intervention, however well-intended, may do terrible harm if it is uninformed. For now, restraint is best for us and for the tormented Rhodesians, black and white.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

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FINANCE

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PARIS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1979

ally Gathers Momentum

Dollar at High for Year; Gold Declines to $230.25

LONDON, Feb. 1 (AP-DJ) — e weeklong rally of the dollar hered momentum today, bring- the U.S. currency to a high for year, even though some central ks were reportedly taking the portunity to unload some of the lars they accumulated late last r when the U.S. currency was k.

Meanwhile, the price of gold in ndon closed at $230.25 an ce, down from $231.875 at the opening and $232.50 late yesterday. In the day's trading, the price rose at the morning fixing to $232.40 but later dipped sharply to $229.35 at the afternoon fixing.

Though classic theory holds that a decline in U.S. interest rates should encourage selling of dollars, some dealers were interpreting the recent interest-rate drop as sign of the dollar's strength. Moreover, market attention now appears to have focused on the loss of trade with Iran due to continuing turmoil there rather than on the loss of oil output.

In particular, exports of some European countries and Japan are likely to suffer because trade with Iran is a significant component of their total trade. In addition, some European and Japanese exporters are reportedly having to purchase dollars to complete delivery on forward foreign-exchange contracts because they can no longer count on receiving the dollars from Iran.

In trading for Deutsche marks, the dollar rose to 1.8839 DM, its highest level since mid-December, from 1.8730 late yesterday. The Bundesbank was reported to have again sold some dollars but there were no estimates of the amount sold.

The U.S. currency also continued to advance sharply against the yen to the highest level since last July despite estimated sales by the Bank of Japan of $65 million. Meanwhile, the Japanese Ministry of Finance reported that the nation's reserves rose $90 million in January compared with a gain of $758 million in December.

The dollar moved up to 1.7092 Swiss francs from 1.7025 as the Swiss National Bank announced measures that might weaken its currrency further beginning in March. The Swiss National Bank said that its foreign currency reserves rose 69.2 million Swiss francs ($40.44 million) in the week ended Jan. 31.

Against the French franc, the dollar rose three centimes to 4.3220. Sterling, meanwhile, moved down to $1.9811 from $1.9907, and the Canadian dollar slipped to 83.37 U.S. cents from 83.51.

aly Is Warned o Hold Prices, ages in Check

ARIS, Feb. 1 (AP-DJ) — Italy t avoid renewed upward pres- on wages and prices in the ing months if the country is to solidate its economic recovery, Organization for Economic Co- ration and Development says.

It is clear that a new bout of ation of domestic origin and its cts on the balance of payments ld inevitably lead to restrictive sures that would thwart eco- ic expansion for the third time he space of 5 or 6 years," the CD warns in its annual survey he Italian economy to be re- ed tomorrow.

he agency lauded the Italian rnment for its "remarkable" omic achievements in 1978, h include halving inflation, in- sing the current-account sur- and promoting a return to rth. The OECD economists say believe, however, that "the at- nent of sustained growth of ut and investment at rates suf- ntly high to reduce the present spread unemployment seems obable for the near future."

aly's gross domestic product ccelerate in 1979 to an annual of 4 percent in the second half a first-half rate of 3.5 percent an estimated 2 percent for it says.

flation might continue decel- ng in 1979 to an annual rate of percent in the second half 10.75 percent in the first half 12 percent in 1978, the OECD It sees a recovery in capital tment, which is expected to t an annual rate of 8.5 percent e second half of 1979 com- d with 4.5 percent in the first

aly's trade surplus may fall its 1978 level of $3.1 billion to billion in 1979, although the rapid" growth in the surplus rvices in 1978 will probably in 1979. "Overall, the coun- current-account surplus could $4.8 billion in 1979, or 1.5 nt of GDP, slightly down 1978," the report says.

Swiss Reinstate Deposit Penalty

ZURICH, Feb. 1 (AP-DJ) — Deposits of proceeds from the sale of Swiss securities by non-residents again will be subject to a 40-percent negative interest annual rate beginning March 1, the Swiss National Bank said today.

A central bank spokesman described this as "just a technical measure" in connection with the recent withdrawal of the investment ban for non-residents.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

W.German Automakers Lift Goals

West German automakers are aiming for a period of consolidation at higher levels this year after registering record production levels in 1978, Automobile Association president Horst Backsmann says. He declined to give a specific estimate of total production this year, but he says output will be little changed from the 4.19 million units of 1978, compared with 4.1 million in 1977. One cause of increasing concern in the industry is the decline in exports of West German vehicles last year, which fell to 2.07 million against 2.12 million in 1977. Passenger car production last year totalled 3.89 million against 3.79 million in 1977, while commercial vehicle output declined to 296,188 from 313,672, he says. Pressure on the domestic auto market remained, with foreign manufacturers increasing their share in the West German market for motor vehicles to 22 percent in 1978 from 21 percent in the preceding year. Registrations of new Japanese cars rose about 56 percent to 97,419 units last year from 62,387 units in 1977.

Kaiser Optimistic on Steel Gains

Kaiser Steel says it believes it will be able to regain its share of the steel market and return its steelmaking operations to profitability. Kaiser cites for its optimism its current program of offering competitive pricing allowances on certain products in areas most affected by imports. It says the program will be successful if Washington continues in its determination to reduce the volume of "dumped steel" in the western United States. Kaiser also says its new steelmaking facility at Fontana will lower costs and further improve its competitive position.

Xerox Cuts Prices on Typing Systems

Xerox says it is reducing purchase prices up to 20 percent on most models of its word-processing systems. It is also increasing charges on annual full-service maintenance agreements for most units about 10 percent and some rental prices by 4 to 7 percent.

Ralston Sells Soy Protein to Soviet

Ralston Purina says it has made a multi-million-dollar sale of soy protein products to the Soviet Union. The soy protein, which will be used in meat and dairy products, will be delivered in periodic shipments through next August. Ralston says it signed a scientific and technical cooperation agreement with the Soviet Union's state committee for science and technology covering work in food proteins and use of soy protein products. It also agreed to a protocol calling for scientific and technical cooperation between the company and the ministry of meat and dairy industries.

Leading Lenders Betting on Gambling

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP-DJ) — Although the U.S. financial establishment has long shunned the gambling industry, the recent expansion of casino operators outside their Las Vegas base has encouraged leading lenders to take another look at the industry.

In the past, gambling industry capital came mainly from a handful of small lenders, notably Valley Bank of Nevada, and one big one, the Teamsters' Central States Pension Fund, which provided much long-term financing for years.

But the gambling operators' needs have outgrown small banks' resources, and the Teamsters' fund, under fire from the federal government, stopped bankrolling them about two years ago.

Now, Atlantic City fever has infected the gambling industry. At last count, 36 companies had proposed hotel-casino projects for that city since gambling was legalized there last year. Those that get built will cost more than $1 billion, says one gambling analyst.

And the industry's leading firms, largely cleansed of their unwholesome image, insist that much of the funding will come from the institutions that snubbed them in the past. They cite as examples:

- Aetna Life & Casualty, a primary source of long-term financing for U.S. business, made its first loan to the industry, a $60 million commitment to Caesar's World.
- Morgan Guaranty Trust heading a 15-bank consortium that established a $135-million revolving-credit and term-loan agreement with Del E. Webb Corp. Webb, which operates Nevada gambling properties, calls it the biggest credit agreement in the industry's history.
- The Public Employees Retirement System of Nevada pension fund, with $585 million in assets, which has taken its first step into gambling lending with a $25 million mortgage placement with the Riviera Hotel and Casino in Las Vegas.
- Bally Manufacturing, the nation's leading slot-machine maker, which added Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust and Manufacturers Hanover Trust to its group of lending banks in the past two years. "In previous years," said William O'Donnell, Bally's chairman and president, "we had difficulties getting banks like that to even talks to us."
- Bally and Ramada Inns, both Atlantic City aspirants, say that 75 percent of their recent $150 million worth of debenture issues were snapped up by institutional buyers.

However, the major lenders are exacting stiff terms.

"I've heard that major banks are asking for 40 percent to 50 percent equity and a 10-year payout term for Atlantic City loans; that makes financing impossible," said Saul Leonard, a partner in Laventhol & Horwath, which has done feasibility studies for Atlantic City projects.

Aetna gets an 11⅜ percent interest rate on its $60 million mortgage with Caesar's World. "The loan was underwritten in a tougher manner to counterbalance the gambling elements of the deal," said James Furlong, Aetna assistant vice president.

The Nevada employees' fund gets 12 percent return on its loan to Riviera.

Nevertheless, Steven Wynn, president of Las Vegas-based Golden Nugget, expressed the industry's confidence: "Atlantic City is the breakthrough spot. Once we get going there, we will not have problems getting financing any more."

EEC Corrects Farm Proposals

BRUSSELS, Feb. 1 (AP-DJ) — The European Economic Community corrected farm-pricing proposals made yesterday that were interpreted as a freeze on the community's prices.

It said today it will propose that farm prices be raised by 5.3 percent this year in Britain, Italy and France, and 4.5 percent in Ireland. Other countries in the community, whose currencies are considered stronger, would not have their farm prices changed this year, the commission said. They are West Germany, the Netherlands, Denmark, Belgium and Luxembourg.

The commission also proposed the complete abolition of the monetary compensatory amounts two years after the initial phase of the European Monetary System, or four years after its start.

Late Firming Transcends Fears on Rates

NYSE Prices Mixed; Money Supply Off

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (Reuters) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange ended mixed in brisk trading today as investors continued to fret over unrest in Iran, the course of interest rates and expectations of accelerating inflation.

Analysts said a late afternoon firming was particularly impressive since investors were guided by caution ahead of the weekly banking statistics.

After the close, the Federal Reserve said the M-1 money supply for the week ended Jan. 24 fell $3.1 billion. The $360.1 billion 4-week average showed a 2-percent decline compared with 13 weeks previously. M-1 Plus fell $3.8 billion and M-2 dropped $2.9 billion.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 1.65 points to 840.87 but declines led advances 801 to 568. Volume fell to 27.93 million shares from yesterday's 30.33 million.

The Commerce Department said construction spending rose 1 percent in December to a seasonally adjusted $215 billion annual rate. The December rise followed a 1.4-percent November increase to $212.8 billion at an annual rate from October's $209.8 billion. The department said that for all of 1978 total new construction put in place rose 16.8 percent to $201.54 billion from $172.55 billion in 1977.

McGraw-Hill fell 3 points in its first trading since last Friday. American Express picked up ¼ to 29¾. Active Weyerhaeuser slipped ¼ to 29⅛.

Siemens, the West German electrical-equipment manufacturer, said its U.S. subsidiary, Sitronix Inc., boosted its ownership of Litronix Inc. to about 96.5 percent through a public offer that expired Monday. Siemens said 2,008,392 Litronix shares were tendered to it under the offer. Sitronix intends to complete a merger with Litronix by March 1, Siemens added.

Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co. said it expects record 1978 earnings of slightly more than $8 a share on about a 12-percent sales gain. Last year, the company earned $7.45 a share. It said it expects 1978 sales

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 7)

Foreigners Lift U.S. Investment

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (Reuters) — Foreign companies announced 358 investments in U.S. manufacturing in 1978, the largest yearly total since the end of World War II, and compared with 281 investments in 1977, the Conference Board said today.

It said the value for 212 of the 358 investments amounted to $3.8 billion. There were 281 such investments in 1977 and 254 in 1976. West Germany, Britain and Canada accounted for nearly 60 percent of all foreign investments while Japan, which sharply increased its manufacturing U.S. investments in 1977, showed only a modest increase in 1978.

U.S. '78 Trade Gap at High Despite Drop in Quarter

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (UPI) — The U.S. trade deficit on a balance-of-payments basis narrowed during the October-December quarter but still finished the year $34.12 billion in the red — a record — the government reported today.

The fourth-quarter deficit totaled $7.38 billion — which was $576 million below the third-quarter level and the smallest of 1978, the Commerce Department said in its quarterly analysis of the U.S. trade position.

The trade deficit has been a major reason behind the decline of the dollar on overseas exchange markets. The government has two ways to measure the U.S. trade posture. The balance-of-payments method differs from the more familiar census basis because it excludes federal military trade and makes adjustments for other factors.

The government said Tuesday that trade measured by the census method showed a record deficit of $28.45 billion for 1978 compared with $26.53 billion for 1977.

Today's balance-of-payments report said the full-year deficit was $34.12 billion — $3.06 billion above the 1977 level.

The Commerce Department report today said the fourth-quarter decline in the size of the deficit was due to a 6-percent increase in exports. Imports, meanwhile, rose by just 3 percent during the three-month period.

The deficit with Japan and developing countries declined somewhat, the report said, as did the surplus with Western European nations.

Oil imports during the quarter, a main source of the huge deficit, fell by $300 million — or 3 percent — to $10.7 billion last quarter. The number of barrels of oil declined to 8.85 million from 8.95 million during the third quarter. Oil purchases for all of 1978 totaled $42.3 billion — a 6 percent decline from 1977. However, a 14.5-percent oil price increase for 1979 is expected to reverse that improving trend, administration officials say.

For the full year, total imports rose by 16 percent to $176 billion while exports rose by 18 percent to $141.8 billion, the department said. The report noted that after the first quarter, "exports increased more sharply than imports" during the remaining three quarters.

Industrial Stocks Best Performers

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP-DJ) — Industrial common stocks and money market instruments posted the best investment performances in 1978, when each provided an average total return of more than 7 percent, according to Salomon Brothers.

For bonds, by contrast, it was the poorest performance for any year since 1974, with their total return ranging from less than 1 percent on taxable bonds to a negative 3.5 percent by tax-exempt bonds.

Industrial stocks, with an average total return of 7.6 percent, ranked highest among equity groups. At the bottom were transportation and utility shares with minus total returns of 1.7 percent and 3.4 percent, respectively. Among short-term debt instruments, the average total returns were 7.7 percent by bank certificates of deposit and 7.1 percent by U.S. Treasury bills, both maturing in three months.

Foreign bonds outperformed their U.S. counterparts, Salomon Brothers noted.

Company Reports

Revenue, profits, in millions of Dollars

Amax

Year	1978	1977
nue.....	496.34	330.20
ts.....	60.78	21.21 loss
hare.....	1.63	-
ar	1978	1977
nue.....	1,751.	1,337.
ts.....	160.01	68.99
hare.....	4.14	1.62

American Standard

Year	1978	1977
nue.....	545.90	465.30
ts.....	23.00	20.70
hare.....	1.64	1.45
	1978	1977
nue.....	2,110.	1,790.
ts.....	101.30	88.40
hare.....	7.23	5.62

Continental Corp.

Year	1978	1977
nue.....	810.00	728.00
s.....	78.70	72.10
hare.....	1.47	1.35
	1978	1977
nue.....	3,000.	2,800.
s.....	303.00	250.00
hare.....	5.66	4.70

Diamond International

Year	1978	1977
nue.....	355.00	312.00
s.....	21.50	14.80
hare.....	1.81	1.27
	1978	1977
nue.....	1,100.	978.00
s.....	53.90	46.90
hare.....	4.59	4.02

First Charter Financial

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue.....	189.30	164.10
Profits.....	26.96	26.77
Per share.....	0.91	0.90
Year	1978	1977
Revenue.....	712.80	605.50
Profits.....	105.34	96.79
Per share.....	3.55	3.27

GAF

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue.....	275.70	234.40
Profits.....	8.90	4.40
Per Share.....	0.60	0.26
Year	1978	1977
Revenue.....	1,060.	919.50
Profits.....	30.40	26.20
Per Share.....	2.01	1.70

General Dynamics *

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue.....	898.10	750.60
Profits.....	48.32	29.19
Per Share.....	4.49	2.73
Year	1978	1977
Revenue.....	3,210.	2,900.
Profits.....	48.1 loss	103.37
Per Share.....	12.97	9.51

** 1978 net includes loss equal to $17.48 s share in the second quarter due to negotiated settlement with the U.S. Navy of claims and cost overruns on contract to build submarines.*

Scott Paper

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue.....	464.80	400.00
Profits.....	32.55	7.74
Per share.....	0.84	0.20
Year	1978	1977
Revenue.....	1,720.	1,520.
Profits.....	93.56	99.19
Per share.....	2.41	2.56

St Paul Companies

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue.....	439.50	346.50
Profits.....	44.53	35.22
Per Share.....	2.12	1.68
Year	1978	1977
Revenue.....	1,620.	1,420.
Profits.....	162.95	134.27
Per Share.....	7.77	6.40

Tosco

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue.....	318.00	285.30
Profits.....	6.66	1.70
Per Share.....	0.32	0.06
Year	1978	1977
Revenue.....	1,170.	1,100.
Profits.....	18.03	12.57
Per Share.....	0.83	0.54

Weyerhauser

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue.....	1,060.	854.40
Profits.....	126.41	65.52
Per Share.....	0.99	0.49

(Figures in guilders)

White Motor

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue.....	294.30	288.10
Profits.....	7.13	2.42
Per Share.....	0.84	0.27
Year	1978	1977
Revenue.....	1,090.	1,250.
Profits.....	0.32	19.55
Per Share.....	0.06	2.26

Canada

Imasco

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Profits.....	16.13	14.62
Per Share.....	1.62	1.50
9 months	1978	1977
Revenue.....	1,200.	825.60
Profits.....	42.07	32.35
Per Share.....	4.23	3.32

Mac Millan Bloedel

Year	1978	1977
Revenue.....	2,000.	1,700.
Profits.....	100.90	60.70
Per Share.....	4.50	2.70

(Figures in Canadian dollars)

Netherlands

KLM Royal Dutch Airlines

3rd Quar	1978	1977
Revenue.....	688.00	666.00
Profits.....	9.80 loss	25.70
Per Share.....	-	6.24
9 months	1978	1977
Revenue.....	2,210.	2,120.
Profits.....	143.20	172.50
Per Share.....	33.67	44.14

(Figures in guilders)

We are pleased to announce that

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has been appointed

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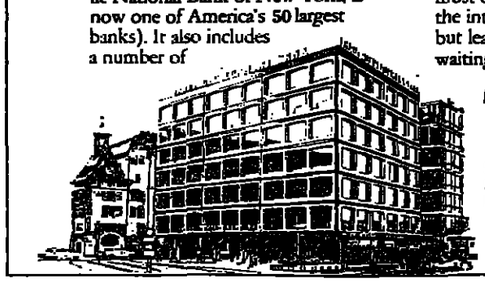
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Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, new head offices of Trade Development Bank, Geneva, Swiss subsidiary of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group. TDB is now the sixth largest commercial bank in Switzerland.

NYSE Trading Closing Prices February 1

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
				— A—	A —						
39½	28⅝	ACF	2.10	6.9	7	70	30¼s	30¼	30⅜		
23⅜s	15½s	AMF	1.24	7.2	8	192	17¾s	17	17¼	—	¼
32⅝s	14⅛s	AM Intl	.28	1.2	9	54	23⅜s	23¼	23¼	—	⅛
14¾s	8⅞s	APL	1	9.8	51	40	10¼s	10	10¼	+	¼
48⅝s	33⅜s	ARA	1.64	4.0	9	159	41¼s	40½	40⅝	—	⅛
31¾s	19	ASA	1	4.0		125	25⅝s	24⅝s	25¼	—	⅛
14⅞s	8¼	ATO	.48	4.4	5	21	10⅜s	10⅛s	10⅜s	+	⅛s
40	29	AbbtLb	.84	2.5	13	695	33¼s	32½s	33½	—	⅛
23¾s	12⅜s	AcmeC	1.20	6.1	6	25	20⅛s	19⅝s	19⅝	—	⅛s
6¼	3⅛s	AdmDg	.94	1.0	5	8	3⅞s	3⅞s	3⅞s		
13	11	AdaEx	1.26a	11.		65	11¼s	d10¾s	11		
8½	3⅜	AdmMl	.28a	4.3	7	30	4⅝s	4⅝s	4⅝s	—	⅛s
45¾s	31¼	AetnaLf	2.20	5.3	5	741	41⅝s	41¼s	41⅜s	—	⅛
26¾s	16	Ahmans	1	4.4	4	11	22¾s	22½s	22⅝s	+	⅛
4	2	Aileen				12	2⅝s	2½	2½	—	⅛
31⅞s	23⅜s	AirPrd	.60	2.3	9	148	26¼s	25¾s	25¾s	—	⅛
26¾s	14⅝s	AirbFrt	1	5.6	9	77	18¼s	18	18	—	⅛
15¼s	11¼s	Akzona	.80	6.2	8	55	13	12¾s	13	—	⅛
9¾s	7¾	AlaP dpf.87		10.		27	8½s	8¼s	8½s	+	⅛
97½s	80¼s	AlaP pf	9	10.		z50	86½s	86½s	86½s	+	½
113	100¾s	AlaP pf	11	11.		z4500	104¼s	104	104¼s	+	¼
90	73	AlaP pf	8.28	11.		z80	77¾s	77¾s	77¾s	+	¼
18	14⅛s	Alagsco	1.40	9.0	7	6	15¾s	15⅝s	15⅝s	—	⅛
22¼s	13½s	Alaskin	.66	4.1	15	54	16½s	16	16¼s	—	¼
40	17	Albany	1	2.3	8	38	30¼s	29¾s	30¼	+	½
9⅞s	6¼	Alberto	.36	4.8	10	35	7⅞s	7½s	7½s	—	½
46¾s	24⅞s	Albertsn	.96	2.4	9	199	40¼s	39⅞s	39¾s	—	¼
37⅝s	21⅜s	AlcanA	2	5.6	5	223	35¾s	35⅝s	35¾s	—	⅛
31¾s	21½s	AlcoStd	1.16a	4.7	5	7	24¾s	24½s	24¾		
8½	5¼	Alexdr	.40	6.3	6	29	6¾s	6¼s	6¾s		
26	13⅜s	AlexAlx	1	4.3	9	1	22¼s	22¾s	22¼s	—	¼
15	4⅝s	AllegAir			3	189	8⅛s	8⅛s	8⅛s		
29¼	18	Allis pf	1.87	8.9		4	21	21	21	—	⅛
20¼	13¾s	AlisLd	1.28	7.6	8	25	16⅞s	16⅝s	16⅝s	+	⅛
38⅝s	30	AlisL pf	3	8.9		14	33⅜s	33⅜s	33⅜s	—	⅜
23⅜s	20¾s	AlisL pr2.19		10.		7	21⅜s	21¼s	21¼s	—	⅛
20	15¼	AllgPw	1.72	10.	9	664	17⅞s	16¾s	17	—	⅛
19⅝s	13⅛s	AllenGp	1	5.7	7	5	17⅜s	17⅜s	17⅜s	—	⅛
35	20⅜s	Allergan	.50	1.9	12	58	27	26½s	27	+	⅛
44¾s	27⅝s	AlldCh	2	6.7	7	289	30	29½s	30		
15½s	9⅝s	AlldWnt	.80	6.7	8	26	11⅞s	11½s	11⅝s	+	⅛
16¾s	10⅝s	AlldPd	.60	4.4		10	13½s	13⅜s	13½s	+	⅛
28	18⅝s	AlldStr	1.40	6.2	6	493	22½s	22¼s	22½s	—	⅛
38¾s	23⅜s	AllisCh	1.70	5.5	5	51	31¼s	30¾s	30¾s		
16⅞s	9⅝s	AlloA	.40a	4.5	8	15	13⅜s	13⅛s	13⅜s	—	⅛
22¼s	14½s	AlphPr	.72a	4.4	6	14	16½s	16⅜s	16⅜s	—	⅛s
54¼s	36⅛s	Alcoa	2.40	4.7	6	782	52	51	51	—	⅛
21	13⅛s	AmtSu9	1	5.8	17	1	17¼s	17¼s	17¼s	+	⅛
53¼s	31	Amax	2.20	4.3	30	237	50⅞s	50⅝s	50⅝s	—	⅜
50	38	Amax pf	3	6.1		12	49	48½s	49	—	¼
20¼s	12⅜s	Amcord	1.10	6.5	6	24	17½s	16⅞s	16⅞s	—	⅛
26⅛s	16¼s	Amrce	1.20	6.0	6	12	19⅞s	19⅛s	19⅜s	+	⅛
41⅜s	31	Amrc pf	2.60	7.9		1	32¾s	32¾s	32¾s	—	⅛
33¾s	22⅛s	AHess	1b	3.9	7	504	25⅝s	25¼s	25¾s	—	¼
73	52⅜s	AHes pf3.50		5.3	5	741	67⅝s	66⅞s	67	—	⅛
19¼s	9	AmAir	.40	3.4	3	1177	11⅞s	11⅝s	11⅞s		
9¼s	3¼s	AmAir	wt			200	5⅛s	5	5⅛s	+	⅛s
22⅜s	19¼s	AAir pf	2.18	11.		24	20½s	20⅜s	20⅜s		
20½s	13¾s	ABaker	1.20b	8.0	7	26	15	14⅜s	15		
53	39½s	ABrnds	4	7.9	6	93	50⅞s	50	50⅛s	+	⅝s
43¼s	33	ABdcst	1.20	3.3	8	1254	36	35½s	36	+	⅛
43⅞s	34⅝s	AmCan	2.80	7.6	6	66	36⅞s	36⅜s	36⅝s		
20¾s	19¾s	ACon pf	1.75	8.4		1	20¾s	20⅝s	20⅝s	+	⅛
4⅝s	2⅛s	ACentry				3	3⅛s	3⅛s	3⅛s	+	⅛s
45⅝s	17	ACredt	1.30	3.9	10	69	43⅜s	44⅛s	43⅝s		
32⅝s	22⅜s	ACyan	1.50	6.0	8	390	25½s	25	25⅛s	—	⅛
13¼	8	AmDist		2.9		10	10½s	10⅜s	10⅜s	—	⅛
36	22⅜s	ADT	1.08	4.5	9	121	24	23¾s	24	+	¼
11¾s	6½	ADualVf				8	10	9⅝s	9⅝s	—	⅛
15	14⅛s	ADui pf	.84a	5.8		12	14½s	14½s	14½s		
24½s	20¾s	AEIPw	2.18	9.6	10	365	23	22⅝s	22¾s		
48⅝s	27¾s	AmExp	1.60	5.4	7	1654	29¾s	29⅜s	29¾s	+	¼
17⅝s	8⅝s	AFarml	1.04	7.2	5	6	11⅞s	11	11⅛s		
23¾s	19	AGIBd	1.96e	9.1		31	21⅝s	21¾s	21¾s	—	⅛
19	15½s	AGnCv	1.32	7.6		44	17⅜s	17⅛s	17⅜s	+	⅛
29¼s	22¾s	AGnIns	1	3.7	4	109	27¾s	27	27¼s	—	⅛
36¾s	28¾s	AGin pf	1.80	5.3		40	33¾s	33⅝s	33⅝s		
29½s	23	AGin pf	.90	3.3		14	27	27	27	—	⅛
22⅛s	12	AmHoist	1	6.2	6	93	16½s	16⅛s	16⅛s	—	⅛
32¾s	26⅛s	AHome	1.40	5.1	12	1256	27⅝s	27⅜s	27½s		
32¾s	22⅝s	AmHosp	.68	2.6	11	547	25⅝s	25½s	25⅝s		
13⅞s	4⅛s	Amlnvst	.30	3.2	18	44	9½s	9¼	9¼s	+	⅛
35⅝s	17½s	AMI	.80	2.8	11	413	29	27⅝s	29	+	½
7¼s	3¼s	AmMotrs			4	1955	6⅛s	5⅝s	6	—	⅛
47	36	ANstR	3	8.1	6	161	37	36⅝s	37	+	½
18⅜s	10¼s	AShip	.80a	6.4	26	37	12½s	12⅛s	12½s		
53¼s	33⅜s	AStand	2.60	6.8	6	52	43⅝s	43¼s	43½s	—	⅛
9⅝s	6	ASterl	.32	4.3	10	116	7⅜s	7	7⅜s	+	⅛
37⅞s	28	AmStrs	2.24	5.8	6	332	u38¾s	36¼	38⅝s	+	2¼s
64⅜s	57	ATT	4.60	7.2	8	2258	63½s	63	63½s	+	⅜
67¼	59⅝s	ATT pf	4	6.8		76	66½s	65⅝s	66½s	+	⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
49⅝s	43⅝s	ATT pf	3.64	7.9		9	46½s	46	46½s	+	¼
50¾s	44⅜s	ATT pf	3.74	7.9		226	47¼s	47	47⅜s	—	⅛
13¾s	10¼s	AWatWk	.84	7.5	5	58	11¾s	11	11¼s	+	⅛
19¼s	14⅝s	AWat	pf1.43	8.7		z110	16⅝s	16⅝s	16⅝s	+	⅜
23¼s	15½s	Ameron	1	5.3	6	4	18⅞s	18⅝s	18⅝s		
16⅛s	9½s	AmesD	.40	3.2	5	18	12½s	12¼s	12¼s		
37¾s	27¼s	Ametek	1.80	5.5	9	51	32⅝s	32⅜s	32¾s	—	⅜
20⅝s	15½s	Amfac	1.20	6.4	6	60	18⅞s	18½s	18⅝s	—	⅛
26¼s	12¼s	AMIC	.20	.8	10	8	26¼s	26¼s	26¼s		
40	24	AMPInc	.76	2.2	13	331	34¼s	33⅝s	34⅛s		
16½s	12	Ampco	.60	4.1	7	3	14¾s	14¾s	14¾s	—	¼
19⅜s	16⅜s	Ampex			12	98	15⅝s	15⅜s	15⅜s		
6⅞	2⅜s	AmrepCp			17	31	4½	4¼	4½	+	¼
20⅜s	14⅛s	Amstar	1.35	9.2	12	25	14⅝s	14⅝s	14⅝s	—	⅛
45	29¼	Amsted	1.72	4.6	7	116	38⅝s	37¼	37½	—	1
31⅝s	24⅜s	AnchrH	1.60	5.5	6	60	29½s	28⅝s	28⅝s		
26	18¾s	AndCley	1	4.5	8	32	22	21½	22		
8¼	5½	Angelica	.30	4.8	7	12	6¾	6¼	6¼		
13¼	7	Anixter	.32	3.1	7	32	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+	⅛
27¼	7¾s	AnsulCo	.53t	2.0	16	5	27	27	27	+	⅛
26½	13½	Apache	.50	2.4	11	72	20¾s	20	20½	—	⅜
22½	8¾	ApldDig			9	145	11¾s	11¼s	11¼s		
49¾s	26¾s	ApldDig	pf1	3.8		1	26	26	26	—	⅛
11	3¾	AppMag				10	41	9	8⅝s	+	⅛s
24⅜s	17	ArcataC	.96	4.2	6	45	23	22⅝s	22¾s	+	⅛
27½	25	Arcata	pf2.16	7.9		2	27¼s	27¼	27¼	+	⅛
19½	12¾s	ArchrD	.20b	1.2	10	217	17½	16⅝s	17⅜s	+	⅛
11¾	5	ArcticExp			6	24	8⅝	8½	8⅝s	+	⅛
21¾s	18¾s	ArizPS	1.88	9.1	7	107	20¾s	20⅝s	20¾s	+	¼
114	104½	AriPipt	10.70	10.		z20	107½	107½	107½	+	¼
18½	9¾	ArkBst	.60b	5.1	5	5	11¾s	11½	11¾s	+	⅛
36¾s	28¾s	ArkLGs	2.28	6.4	8	72	34¾s	33¾s	34¼s	+	⅛
5¼	1⅜	ArlenRlty				142	2⅜	2	2		
8¼	5⅜	Armada			12	2	5¼s	5¼s	5¼s	—	⅛
22⅜s	17	Armco	1.36	6.7	5	230	20½	20¼s	20⅜s	—	⅛
30½	25⅝s	Arm pf	2.10	7.5		24	28½	28	28	—	⅛
58	51	Armr pf	4.75	8.9		z50	53½	53½	53½		
21¾s	14¾s	ArmstCk	1	5.9	7	191	17⅛s	17	17	+	⅛
49	41¼s	ArmC	pf3.75	8.7		z30	43	43	43	—	1
32	18⅝s	ArmRu	1.20	5.1	4	13	23⅝s	23½s	23½s	—	⅜
63	44⅝s	Avon	2.60	5.0	13	2132	53⅜s	52	52	—	1½
				— B—	B —						
3	1⅛	BT Mfg				11	1⅛	1¼	1¼		
11⅜s	5	Bache	.40a	5.1	5	121	8	7¾	7⅞s		
35⅝s	25½s	Bakrlnt	.44	1.4	11	247	33¼	32½s	32½s	—	⅜
24⅝s	14	BaldwU	1	4.5	6	17	22¼	22	22	—	⅛
26⅜s	20⅝s	BldU	pf 2.04	6.2		7	33½	33¼	33¼	—	⅛
28⅝s	18⅞s	BallCn	1.20	5.1	6	24	23⅝s	23½s	23½s	—	⅛
71¼	15⅝s	BallyMf	.10	.2	24	1477	59¾s	57¾s	59¾s	+	1¾s
27⅝s	23⅜s	BaltGE	2.28	8.9	8	376	26	25⅝s	25⅝s	—	⅛
55½	46	Balt	pfB4.50	9.5		z40	47½	46½	47½	+	½
26¼	17⅛s	BanCal	.72	3.7	5	14	19⅜s	19⅛s	19⅜s	—	⅛
16⅜	11¼	Bandag	.50	3.5	8	43	14⅜s	14¼	14⅜s	+	⅛
31⅜s	17⅜s	BangPnt	.60	2.7	4	43	22¼s	21⅝s	22		
42½	25	BanP	pf 2	6.6		3	30¼	30	30¼s	—	⅛
38	29⅞s	BnkNY	2.44a	7.2	5	47	34	33⅝s	33¾s	—	¼
36¾s	27⅞s	BkofVa	1.84	7.2	5	2	25⅝s	25½s	25⅝s	+	⅛
29⅝s	20⅝s	BnkAm	1.10	4.3	7	430	25⅝s	25⅜s	25⅜s	+	⅛
40	32⅜s	BankTr	3	8.9	5	52	34½	33⅝s	33⅞s	—	¼
29¼	25⅛s	BkTr	pf2.50	9.3		4	26⅜s	26½	26¾	+	⅛
51⅞s	45⅞s	BkTr	pf4.22	8.9		2	47¼	47¼	47¼	+	⅛
21⅝s	14⅝s	Bannér	.12	1.1	13	96	10⅞s	9⅝s	10⅜s	+	⅛
29½s	21¼s	Barber	1.60	6.4	10	50	25	25	25	+	⅛
38⅝s	18⅝s	BardCR	.32	2.5	10	170	13⅜s	12¾	12¾s	—	⅛
28	16½s	BarnsGp	1	4.3	7	29	23¼s	23	23½s	—	¼
24	16⅛s	BarryW	.72	2.3	10	38	31⅜s	30¾s	31⅛s	+	⅛
17⅛s	15¾s	BarryW	wi			10	16	15¾s	16	+	⅛
65¼	35½s	BatesMf	.80	1.4	58	14	57⅜s	57¼	57⅜s	+	¼
54⅛s	32⅛s	Bausch	1.72	4.2	8	80	41⅝s	40	41¼s	+	⅛
42¾s	29⅝s	BaxTrv	.40	1.0	16	228	41	40½	40⅝s	—	⅛
5⅝s	2½s	BayColP			8	27	3⅜	3¼	3¾		
10⅝s	7⅝s	BaykCig	.48	5.2	6	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	—	⅛
33¾s	24⅜s	Bearing	.80	3.0	9	33	26½s	26¼	26¾s	—	¼
28½s	22	BeatFd	1.08	4.6	9	563	23½s	22⅝s	23½s	+	¼
58½s	48⅛s	BeatF	pf3.38	6.8		41	49¾s	49½s	49¾s	+	¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
25⅞s	21¾s	Beckm	.28	1.1	16	113	25	24¾s	24¾s	—	½
41	30¾s	BectnD	.84	2.5	12	100	34	33½s	34	+	½
31½s	20	Beech	.92	3.2	9	129	28⅝s	28¼s	28⅝s	—	⅛
6	2⅞s	Beker				78	5	4¾	5	+	⅛
		BelcoP	n.80	3.2	5	17	25	24⅝s	24¾s		
26½s	19¼	Belden	1.44	6.5	5	16	22⅝s	22	22	—	⅛
8¼	5¼	BeldnH	.36b	4.9	8	4	7½	7⅜s	7⅜s	—	⅛
23¾s	14⅜s	BellHow	.96	6.2	7	46	15¼s	15¼s	15¼s		
9½s	4⅜s	BellInd	.12a	1.7	5	26	7⅛	7	7⅛s	—	⅛
55⅝s	47⅛s	BellCd	4.56	8.6	7	50	53⅜s	52⅞s	52⅞s	—	⅜
24⅛s	18½s	Bemis	1.40	6.5	6	6	21⅝s	21⅜s	21⅝s		
43⅛s	33	Bendix	2.56	6.6	6	103	39¼s	38¾s	39		
26⅜s	18⅜s	BenfCo	1.80	7.6	6	86	23⅞s	23¼s	23⅝s	—	⅛
52½s	43	Benef	pf4.50	9.8		z40	46	46	46		
115½s	85¼s	Benef	pf5.50	5.3		z60	104¼s	104¼s	104¼s	—	¾
28⅜s	23½s	Benef	pf2.50	9.9		z370	25¼	25¼	25¼s	—	½
5¾	2½s	BengtB			9	197	3⅜	3¼	3¼s	+	⅛
9⅜s	4⅜s	BerkevP			7	34	6¾	6¼	6⅜s	+	⅛
34¼s	20½s	BestPd	.16	.6	10	87	25⅜s	25½s	25⅝s	+	⅜
27½s	19⅛s	BethSt	1.40	6.1	4	1195	23⅜s	22⅝s	23	—	⅛
40⅜s	29	BigThr	.80	2.4	13	88	33⅜s	33¼s	33⅜s	+	⅛
17⅜s	14½s	Binney	.80	4.8	9	17	16⅞s	16⅝s	16⅝s		
24⅜s	17⅛s	BisFSL	1	5.1	4	12	20	19¾s	19¾s		
21¼s	14½s	BlackDr	.68	3.7	19	572	18⅝s	18¼s	18⅝s	—	⅛
32	16⅜s	BlairJn	1.28	4.7	6	13	27¼s	26¾s	27¼	+	½
17⅛s	13¼	BlissL	1	6.3	7	114	16	15⅝s	15⅝s		
26	19	BlckHR	1.36	5.6	11	73	24½s	24⅛s	24⅛s	—	½
24⅞s	18¼s	BlueB	1.40	6.1	6	241	23	22½s	23	+	⅛
9⅜s	4½s	Bluebrd	.20	2.1	8	79	u 9½s	9¼s	9⅜s		
7⅝s	4⅛s	BobbieBr			5	58	6⅛s	6	6		
79¾s	25¾s	Boein	1.20a	1.6	12	2466	76⅜s	75	76	+	⅜s
33½s	22¾s	BolseC	1.25	4.0	6	373	31¼s	30⅝s	30⅞s	—	⅜
31¾s	25⅛s	Borden	1.72	6.7	6	782	25⅝s	d25	25½s	—	⅛
34⅝s	25⅛s	BorgW	2	7.3	5	103	27⅜s	27¼s	27½s	—	⅜s
9⅞s	2⅜s	Bormans			5	15	5	7⅜	7⅜		
25⅝s	22⅛s	BosEd	2.44	10.	8	24	24⅛s	24⅛s	24⅛s		
95½s	82	BosE	pfB.88	10.		z60	85	84	85	+1	
12½s	10⅝s	BosE	pr1.17	10.		13	11¼	11⅛s	11⅛s		
15⅜s	13⅜s	BosE	pr1.46	11.		15	13⅝s	13⅜s	13⅜s	—	⅜s
18⅝s	9¾s	Brantit	.36	3.0	5	866	12¼s	12	12⅛s	—	⅛
33½	20½s	BraunC	.80	2.1	7	22	26¾s	26	26½s		
31¼s	24	BrlpSl	1.08	3.9	9	42	28	27⅝s	27⅞s	—	⅛
40¾s	28	BristM	1.22	3.4	12	795	36¾s	35⅞s	36	—	⅜
46½s	35½s	BristM	pf 2	4.7		1	42½	42½	42½s	+	½
18⅛s	13⅜s	BrlPpt	.40a	2.4	8	561	18¼s	17⅞s	18	+	⅛
18¼s	15⅛s	BrkwGl	1.08	6.2	8	11	17¼	17	17⅛s	—	⅛
21½s	18⅜s	BkyUG	1.90	9.3	7	29	20	19½s	19½s	+	⅛
27¼	24⅜s	BkUG	pf2.47	9.7		101	25⅝s	25½s	25½s		
23¾s	8¾	BwnShp	.80	4.3	6	38	18½s	18	18⅛s	—	⅛
10¾s	7¼	Brown	.30	3.0	6	17	9¾	9¾	9¾		
30	21¾	BrwnGp	1.80	7.2	5	8	25⅛	25	25	—	⅜
16	9¾	BrwnFer	.40	4.3	11	172	13⅜s	13⅛s	13⅜s		
18½s	12¼	Brnswk	.70	4.8	6	153	14½s	14¼	14½s	+	⅛s
29	17⅜s	BrushW	1.40	5.3	6	26	26½s	26½s	26½s	—	⅛
21⅜s	15⅛s	BucyEr	1.40	5.3	7	1146	18	17¾s	17¾s	—	⅜
36⅜s	22	BuffFo	1.60a	5.5	7	23	29⅜s	28¼s	28⅝s	+	½
10¾s	5	Bulova				235	10½s	10⅛s	10½s		
15	10	Bundy	.88	7.5	6	6	11⅜s	11¾s	11¾s	+	⅛
21½s	17⅜s	BunkrH	1.86	9.7		2	19¼s	19¼s	19¼s	—	¼
19¾s	9½s	BunkR	.50	2.7	6	258	18¾s	17¾s	18¼s	+	⅜
22⅜s	16¾s	Burtind	1.40	8.0	7	541	17¾s	17¼s	17½s		
46¼s	35	BurlNo	1.80	4.6	5	76	39⅛s	38¾s	39⅛s	—	⅜
7⅝s	6¾s	BrlNo	pf 5.5	7.7	5	7	7⅛s	7⅛s	7⅛s		
47	36⅝s	BrlNo	pf2.25	5.1		10	44⅞s	44¼s	44⅝s	—	⅛
23¾s	15⅛s	Burndy	.88	4.1	9	7	21⅝s	21⅜s	21⅝s	—	⅛
13⅜s	7¾s	BrnsRL	.20	6.7		52	3⅛	3	3⅛s		
88	58¾s	Burrgh	2	2.8	11	1088	71	70½s	70¾s	—	⅛
28½s	13½s	Butlerin	.80	3.7	7	39	21¾s	21⅜s	21⅝s	—	⅛
16½s	6⅞	Buttes				130	8¾s	7⅝s	8¼s	+	⅛
				— C—	C —						
64¾s	43¼	CBS	2.60	4.7	8	590	55½	54¾s	55⅛s	—	½
11⅝s	4¾s	CCI			4	62	7⅛s	6⅞s	7⅛s	+	⅛
11	9¼s	CI Rfy	.10e	.8		14	13⅛s	13	13⅛s	+	⅛
37½s	29	CIT	2.40	7.5	8	69	32⅛s	31⅞s	31⅞s	—	¼
15½s	7	CLC		2.0	15	8	12⅛	12	12	—	⅛
13¾s	7⅛s	CNA Fn			4	294	11⅜s	11¼s	11⅜s	—	⅛
18½s	13¼s	CNA pf	1.70	6.6		59	16¼s	16⅛s	16⅜s		
12⅝s	9⅞s	CNAI	1.08a	9.7		27	11⅛	11	11⅛s		
55	42¼s	CPC	2.70	5.4	9	257	50¾s	50	50	—	⅛
18¼s	14¼s	CP Nat	1.64	9.8	8	6	17	16¾s	16¾s		
21⅝s	14⅜s	CTS	.70	3.5	9	111	20	20	20¼s	—	⅜s
38½s	21⅛s	CabotC	1.20	3.5	7	64	34¾s	34⅜s	34⅝s	—	⅜
13⅝s	4¾	Cadence			5	6	11¼	11	11	—	¼
36⅜s	14	Caesars			31	1574	35½s	33⅞s	34⅝s	+	⅜
17¼	13	Calinn	.40b	2.6	13	73	15⅝s	15½s	15½s	—	⅛
4¾s	2⅜s	CamerB			5	23	3	3	3		
40½	25¾s	CmpbSp	.80a	2.5	15	36	33	32¾s	32¾s	—	⅜
38	31	CmpSo	1.76	5.0	10	79	35¼s	34¾s	35¼s	+	⅛
28⅜s	22⅜s	CampT	.56	4.0	7	26	23⅞s	23½s	23¾s	—	⅛
22½s	14¾s	CdPac	1.10e	5.5	5	208	20⅛s	20⅛s	20½s	—	½
12¼	9	CanalR	.64	6.3	27	4	10¼s	10⅛s	10⅛s	—	⅛
47¾	37	CapCits	.20	.5	12	98	43⅜s	43¼s	43½s	—	⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
26½s	17⅞s	CapHald	.92	4.5	8	164	20¾s	20½s	20⅝s		
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NYSE Trading Closing Prices February 1

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
20½	14½	LomM 1.85e	11.	9	19	17¼	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
27⅞	17¼	LnStar 1.40	6.5	6	52	21¾	21½	21½	— ⅜
19¾	17	LILCo 1.70	9.4	7	165	18¼	18	18⅛	— ⅛
91⅜	77	LIL pfJ 8.12	10.		z200	81¼	81¼	81¼	+ ¼
27	23	LIL pfP2.43	9.8		2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
27¾	24¾	LIL pfO2.47	9.5		1	26	26	26	— ⅛
34	21⅞	LonaDr .64	2.2	14	15	29¼	28½	28¾	— ⅛
39¼	19¾	LoralCp .80	2.7	9	42	29½	29	29⅜	— ⅛
25⅞	19½	LaLand 1.28	5.2	9	660	24⅝	24¼	24½	+ ¼
24⅛	12¾	LaPac .60b	2.9	7	298	20¾	20¼	20½	+ ¼
24¾	20¾	LouvGs 2	9.4	10	105	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
19¾	10¼	Lowenst .60	4.0	8	22	15	14¾	15	
49¾	33⅜	Lubrzl 1.60	3.5	12	95	46⅜	46	46⅛	+ ⅛
18½	13	LuckyS .84b	5.7	9	111	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
14	7	Ludlow .50	3.8		46	13⅜	13	13⅛	— ⅛
19	14½	Lukens .96	6.1	6	15	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
18¾	8¼	LynCSys .40	2.4	16	67	16¾	16	16⅝	+ ⅛
		— M—M—M —							
40	24½	MACOM .40	1.1	17	76	37⅞	37¼	37½	— ½
46⅞	31⅝	MCA 1.20	2.7	8	93	44¾	44½	44⅝	
12⅝	8	MEI .40	3.3	8	213	12½	12¼	12¼	
16⅞	14¼	MGIC .72	3.6	7	406	20¾	20	20¼	— ⅛
11⅜	11⅜	MacAF .80b	5.1	7	16	16⅛	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
4	8¼	MacDn .40	4.2	6	14	9½	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
5	6¾	Macke .48	5.2	6	49	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
3½	8⅛	Macmill .72	6.2	7	56	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	
5⅞	34	Macy 1.65	4.8	6	47	34⅝	34	34½	— ⅛
3½	43	Macypf 4.25	9.1		z100	46½	46½	46½	+1
3⅜	11⅛	MdsFd 1.29e	9.1		104	14⅝	14	14⅛	
4⅞	7⅜	MagicC .60	6.2	5	161	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
2⅝	22¾	MalonH .96	3.2	11	60	30⅜	29¾	30⅜	+ ⅜
3⅜	7⅛	Manhin .30	2.8	4	20	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	4½	ManhLI .30	4.1	10	12	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
8½	28¼	MfrHan 2.28	7.1	6	260	32½	32	32⅛	
4⅝	26¼	MAPCO 1.40	5.0	9	265	28	27½	28	+ ⅛
4⅞	14⅝	MaratM .80	2.4	13	461	33⅜	32¾	33⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	39⅞	MaratO 2.20	3.8	9	720	u58⅝	58⅛	58½	+ ¼
8⅝	17½	Maremt 1	5.0	7	44	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
7⅜	11⅛	MarMld .80	5.3	8	70	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
7⅜	11⅞	MarionL .64	4.2	11	42	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	
3⅜	9⅜	MarkCH .36	2.9	14	17	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
3⅜	13	Mark pf1.20	8.2		9	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	22½	Marley 1	3.8	8	24	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	10⅝	Marriot .16	1.2	9	1507	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	51½	MrshM 3.20	5.0	13	51	64	63⅝	64	+ ½
3¼	15½	MrshF 1.24	7.0	10	461	17¾	17	17⅝	+ ⅝
7⅜	22⅞	MartM 1.80	5.8	6	224	31½	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
8	9	MaryK .48	4.3	9	50	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
	20⅝	Md Cup .56	2.7	7	40	21	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅛
	15⅜	Masco .52	2.4	10	17	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
	14⅞	Masonit .80	3.2	8	177	24¾	24½	24⅝	
	11⅛	MasM 1.34e	9.6	10	36	14⅛	13⅞	14	
	8	MassyF			92	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
	15⅝	MasCp 1.68	10.		21	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
	10⅛	Masinc 1.08	9.5		16	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
	23½	MatsuE .39e	1.1	9	2	34⅞	34½	34½	— ⅛
	6½	Mattel .15e	2.0	7	71	7⅝	7½	7½	
	3½	Mattel wt			36	4½	4⅜	4½	
	20⅝	MayDS 1.28	5.1	7	321	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ⅛
	18½	MayerO 1	4.3	13	10	23⅛	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
	3½	MaysJW		4	22	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
	22½	Maytg 1.60a	6.6	9	170	24⅝	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅜
	20⅝	McDermt 1	4.6	5	748	22⅛	21¾	21⅞	— ⅛
	25¾	McDr pf2.20	8.0		166	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	— ⅛
	28¼	McDr pf2.60	8.6		482	30¼	30⅛	30¼	
	43⅝	McDnld .36	.8	11	833	44½	44¼	44⅜	— ⅛
	22¾	McDonD .75	2.3	8	296	32⅞	32⅝	32¾	— ⅛
	19⅞	McDonh 1.20	4.5	5	4	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
	22½	McGEd 1.80	7.2	6	48	25¼	25	25	— ⅛
	16⅞	McGrH 1	3.5	11	5975	29⅜	28	28¾	+ ⅜
	27¾	MGH pf1.20	2.5		4	48	46¼	47½	—3½
	17¾	McIntyr			z200	22¾	22¾	22⅞	— ⅛
	12	McLean .64	4.3	6	104	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
	8¼	McLout			22	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
	9¾	McMorO .10	.7	29	56	14⅜	14½	14⅜	+ ⅛
	10	McNeil .80	6.2	7	17	13⅛	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
	16¾	Mead 1.60	6.2	7	270	26⅜	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
	16¾	Measrx .50	1.4	14	100	36	35⅝	36	— ⅛
	13¾	Mednco .40	2.6	10	93	15¾	15¼	15½	
	17	Medtrn .48	1.4	13	375	34	32¾	33½	— ½
	24⅝	Melville 1.40	5.0	9	135	27⅞	27½	27¾	— ⅛
	25½	Memorex		5	339	32⅝	31⅞	32¼	— ⅛
	29⅝	MercStr 1a	2.9	6	5	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
	24¾	MerTx 1.32	4.7	6	6	28	27¾	28	
	47⅝	Merck 1.90	2.8	17	1319	68¼	67¼	68	
	25⅞	Merdith 1	3.7	6	30	27¾	27½	27¾	
	13¼	MerrLy .88	5.1	9	286	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅛
	26⅛	MesaPet .48	1.4	13	612	35¼	34¼	34⅝	— ⅛
	13¼	Mesab 1.47e	9.6	23	45	15½	15⅜	15⅜	
	17½	Mesta .60e	3.0		14	20¼	19¾	20¼	+1
	20⅞	MGM n .60	2.7	10	234	22	21½	22	+ ⅜
	32⅞	Metrm 2.20	4.2	9	44	53¼	52½	53	
	12½	MchGs 1.30b	9.1	8	11	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
	23⅞	MhWi pf2.12	8.6		5	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
	16⅞	MdCTel 1.40	8.1	7	14	17½	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
	14¼	MidSUt 1.52	9.4	7	773	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
	1	MidindM			13	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
	14	MidlRos 1.10	6.4	6	14	17¼	17⅛	17¼	— ¼
	17⅜	MillerW .90	3.3	12	41	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
	11⅝	MiltBrd .80	3.3	8	41	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
	11½	MilRoy .30	2.0	10	25	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
	19	MinnGs 1.84	8.9	7	7	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
	43	MMM 2	3.2	13	692	62⅝	61⅞	62⅛	+ ⅛
	18½	MinPL 1.94	9.6	10	x28	20½	20¼	20¼	— ¼
	10	MirroAl .96	8.6	9	3	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
	20⅛	Misnins .68	1.8	9	502	39	37⅜	37¾	—1¼
	40½	MPacC 2.80	5.8	5	369	48¼	47⅝	48¼	
	10⅝	MoPSv 1b	8.4	12	6	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
	21	MoPS pf2.44	11.		8	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
	23	MoPS pr2.61	11.		1	24½	24½	24½	
	58⅛	Mobil 4.80	6.6	7	1195	72⅝	72¼	72½	+ ⅛
	2⅛	MobileH		31	67	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
	11⅛	MdMer .20	1.4	7	45	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
	10⅛	Mohasco .90	8.1	6	30	11⅜	11	11⅛	
	6	MohkDta		12	476	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ¼
	13⅛	MohkR 1.20	7.6	4	10	15¾	15½	15¾	
	22	Monrh 1.60	5.6	4	6	28½	28⅜	28½	— ⅛
	13⅛	Monogr .52	1.9	6	70	27	26½	26⅞	— ⅛
	44⅛	Monsan 3.20	6.6	6	322	48⅞	48⅛	48⅞	+ ⅜
	15¾	MntDU 1.50	8.8	7	10	17⅝	17	17	— ⅛
	19½	MonPw 2.04	9.7	8	278	21¼	21	21⅛	
	18⅛	MonSt 1.80a	8.8		28	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	
	7½	MONY .92e	11.	9	38	8⅛	8	8⅛	
	26⅛	MooreM 1	3.2	7	48	31½	30⅞	31	— ¼
	39⅝	Morgan 2.50	5.3	8	279	48	47½	47½	— ⅛
	18¾	MorKnu 1	5.3	4	125	19¾	18⅞	18⅞	—1
	13	MorseSh .66	4.3	6	20	15⅝	15½	15½	
	5⅛	MtgTrAm		5	144	6¾	6⅛	6½	
	23½	MorNor 1.28	4.4	9	139	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
	35	Motrola 1.20	3.0	10	82	40	39⅝	40	+ ¼
	27	MtFuel 2.20	7.1	9	12	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
	24⅛	MtSTel 2.08	8.1	7	29	25⅝	25½	25⅝	
	5¼	Munford			59	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
	4	Muntd pf.40	6.3		7	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
	14⅛	Munsng 1.20	7.3	7	6	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
	11⅛	MurphC 1.28	9.1	9	19	14¼	13¾	14	— ⅛
	32⅛	MurpOil .80	1.8	12	165	44	43⅛	43⅞	— ⅛
	14	MurryO 1	6.0	5	4	16¾	16⅝	16¾	— ⅛
	12¾	MutOm 1.32	9.8		14	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
	7½	MyersL .40	3.6	8	46	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
		— N—N—N —							
	12⅝	NCH .56	3.8	8	213	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
	39⅝	NCR 1.60	2.4	9	415	66⅞	65½	66⅞	+1
	15⅝	NLInd 1.20	5.7	8	685	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅛
	20¼	NLT 1	4.5	6	726	22¼	21¾	22	— ½
	5⅝	NVF 1.27t	12.	6	319	10¼	9⅝	10¼	+ ¼
	23⅛	Nabisco 1.50	6.0	8	53	25¼	24⅞	25⅛	
	24⅝	Nalco 1.36	4.7	15	34	29½	29	29	
	12¼	Narco .68	2.5	13	204	27⅝	27⅜	27¾	
	19⅝	Nashua 1.30	5.1	5	25	25½	25	25¼	— ⅛
	13	NatAirl .50	1.4	17	178	37¼	36¾	36¾	— ½
	19⅞	NAvia 2.13e	8.0		16	26¾	26⅝	26⅝	— ¼
	13½	NatCan .72	3.7	11	50	19½	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
	25	NCan pf1.50	4.3		5	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	
	9	NtCtyL .60	5.1	8	41	11⅞	11½	11¾	
	25½	NtDetr 1.88	6.2	5	46	30½	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
	18	NatDist 1.80	8.7	6	115	20¾	20½	20⅝	
	23⅝	NatFG 2.38	9.2	7	9	26⅛	25⅞	26	— ¼
	24	NFG pf 2.30	9.4		1	24½	24½	24½	
	15	NatGyp 1.32	7.4	5	67	18	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
	2¼	NatHom		22	38	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
	7⅝	NtLibty .24	3.0	6	96	8⅛	d 7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
	15⅝	NMdCr .56	2.6	11	102	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ⅛
	15¾	NMedE .75	3.3	9	119	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	+ ¼

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
20⅞	11⅛	NMineSv .56	4.0	21	20	14¼	13⅞	14	
38½	15⅝	NtPresi 1.50	8.6	9	24	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅛
33¾	15½	NtSemic		9	989	20⅛	19⅜	20⅛	— ⅛
17⅞	12½	NSvcInd 1.08	6.8	6	18	16	15⅞	15⅞	
23⅞	14½	NStand 1.16	7.1	6	15	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
35¾	28⅜	NatlStl 2.50	7.7	6	60	32⅝	32½	32⅝	
6¼	3⅜	NatTeo		7	14	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
52½	33⅜	Natom 2.10	4.7	5	126	45¼	44⅜	45	— ¼
35	23¼	Natm pf1.60	5.4		39	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+ ⅛
24½	20⅛	NevPw 2	9.4	8	68	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
18⅞	15	NevP pf1.60	10.		z100	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
24½	21	NevP pf2.30	10.		z190	22	22	22	+ ⅛
24⅞	21	NEngEl 2.10	9.1	7	53	23	22¾	23	
17½	15	NEngE 1.52	9.6	7	19	16	15½	15⅞	
46	27	NENucl .40	1.1	16	109	37⅝	37¼	37⅜	— ¼
30	26⅜	NEnP pf2.76	10.		6	27½	27½	27½	— ¼
36	31⅛	NEngT 3.16	8.9	8	7	35⅝	35½	35½	
19⅛	16⅛	NYSEG 1.68	9.5	7	88	18	17⅞	17¾	— ¼
100	82	NYS pf 8.80	10.		z10	87½	87½	87½	—1
30	21⅛	Newhall .66	2.6	9	14	25¼	25⅛	25¼	— ⅛
24¾	15½	Newmt .80	3.2	20	459	u25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
81	66	Newl pf4.50	5.7		1	79	79	79	
12⅝	6½	Newprk		6	150	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅛
15½	13⅝	NiaMP 1.44	9.4	8	203	15⅜	15¼	15¼	
40	33	NiaMpt 3.60	11.		z260	34½	34	34	— ½
86½	72	NiaMpt 7.72	10.		z50	74½	74½	74½	+ ½
12¼	9¼	NiagSh 1.01e	9.7		5	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	+ ⅛
31⅞	26⅛	Nicor 2.40	8.1	5	49	30¼	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
31⅛	26	Nicor pf1.90	6.4		1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
27⅞	20⅝	NortWn 1.84	7.4	7	187	25	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
26⅞	19¼	Nortin 1.60	8.2	4	29	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
27	19⅞	Norris 1.40	5.9	6	65	24	23¾	23⅞	— ⅛
24½	14⅞	NACoal .56	2.5	8	29	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
5	2⅝	NoAMtg			17	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
34¾	24¼	NoAPhl 1.50	5.5	5	10	27⅝	27⅛	27⅜	
11⅞	4½	NoCAir .20	2.8	4	70	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
7½	15-16	NoCAir wt			36	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	
10⅞	9	NoestUt 1.02	10.	7	211	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
38½	22½	NorTel .80	2.2	10	710	35⅞	34⅞	35⅝	+ ⅜
6½	3½	Nthgate			2	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
49⅞	21	Nortrp 1.60	4.4	6	57	36⅞	36⅛	36⅜	— ⅛
37⅛	22¼	NwstAirl .75	2.6	9	663	28⅞	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
28¾	21⅛	NwtBcp 1.16	4.7	7	156	25	24¾	24⅞	— ⅛
35⅞	25⅝	NwtEnr 2.40	7.8	7	83	30⅞	30⅜	30⅝	— ⅛
35½	24⅞	NwEn cf2.40	8.0	6	35	30⅝	30	30	—1
35	23	Nwlind 1.75	6.4	6	254	28	27½	27½	— ⅛
27⅞	24	NwIP pf2.50	9.7		10	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
26½	24	NwIP pf2.36	9.2		17¾	25¾	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	9⅜	NwML1 1e	9.8	9	10	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
27¾	25	Norton 1.15	4.5	7	117	26	25½	25½	— ⅛
21⅞	15⅝	NorSim .92b	5.4	7	102	17	16⅝	17	+ ¼
48	35½	NorlS pf1.60	4.2		4	38	37¾	38	— ⅛
36½	25¼	Nucor .36	1.1	7	10	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
		— O—O—O —							
23¾	16½	OKC 1.20	5.0	9	549	u24¼	23¾	24	+1¾
22	15⅝	Oaklnd		21	172	21¼	20⅝	21¼	+ ⅛
26⅞	14½	OccPet 1.25	7.0	32	764	18¼	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
13½	4½	OccIPet wt			205	6⅛	5⅞	6¼	
27	22	OccIP pf2.50	10.		19	24¼	24⅛	24¼	+ ⅛
24	18½	OccIP pf2.12	10.		7	23¼	20⅝	20¾	+ ⅛
24½	19¼	OccIP pf2.30	11.		13	22	21⅝	21⅞	
35¼	22⅝	Ogden 1.60	6.0	5	10	30	30	30	
19¼	14⅜	OhioEd 1.76	11.	14	391	16½	16¼	16½	
52	43½	OnEd pf4.56	10.		z100	44	43¾	43¾	+ ¼
93½	77	OnEd pf8.20	10.		z50	81	81	81	+ ½
111	102	OnE pf10.76	10.		z2020	105½	104	105¼	+1
124½	113½	OnP pfA 14	12.		z530	120	118½	119½	+ ½
16⅞	16⅛	OklaGE 1.60	9.3	8	189	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
10½	8⅝	OHGE pf.80	9.1		z70	8¾	8¾	8¾	
24⅞	18	OklaNG 1.60	7.6	6	12	21⅛	20⅞	21	
25¾	13⅝	Olin .88	4.9	7	x300	18¼	18	18	
36⅛	18⅞	Omark 1.12	3.8	5	26	29⅞	29½	29½	— ⅛
23½	15½	Oneida .84	4.1	7	7	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
11¼	9½	Opelika .84	8.1	8	6	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
16¾	14⅛	OranRk 1.52	10.	7	18	15½	15¼	15¼	
10⅞	4⅝	Orange .20	3.0	4	41	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
9¼	7⅜	OrionC .30	3.5	8	46	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
23½	15⅞	OutMar 1.40	7.5	5	177	19¾	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
33⅞	18⅝	OutletCo 1	4.6	6	48	21¾	21	21¾	+ ½
18½	12⅛	OvernDr .70	4.3	7	24	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
29	20⅛	OverSh .50b	2.2	5	23	22½	22½	22½	
35⅛	24½	OwenC 1.20	4.6	6	273	26½	26⅛	26¼	+ ⅛
	17⅛	OwenIll 1.16	6.2	5	1437	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
76	60	Owni pf4.75	7.4		2	64	64	64	+ ¼
12⅝	8	Oxfrdin .68	6.9	5	26	10	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
		— P—Q —							
19¼	15½	PHH Gp .64	3.7	10	25	17⅛	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
12⅝	8	PNBMI .82e	8.2	8	32	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
31½	23⅛	PPG 1.84	6.8	6	96	27⅝	27	27⅛	— ⅛
21⅞	8⅞	PSA		8	77	18⅞	17⅞	18⅛	— ⅛
13⅞	11¼	PacAS 1.24	9.9		15	12⅝	12½	12½	—1
24⅞	21¾	PacGE 2.32	9.5	8	326	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅛
21⅞	18⅞	PacLtg 2	9.6	7	34	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	— ⅛
57⅞	33½	PacLm 2.20	4.9	14	9	44⅞	44½	44½	— ⅛
21½	17¾	PNwTel 1.52	8.4	7	24	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
7-32	5-32	PNwTel rt			156	7-32	3-16	3-16	
54⅝	30¼	PacPel 1.14	2.1	12	92	54¼	54	54⅛	
23	19¼	PacPw 1.92	9.2	8	115	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
17	14	PacTT 1.40	9.2	7	51	15⅛	15¼	15¼	
13⅞	6¼	PaineW .44	5.6	4	6	7⅝	7¼	7⅞	+ ⅛
17	12⅞	PaW pf1.30	9.6		8	13½	13½	13½	
20⅞	13⅝	PalmBc 1.20	6.8	5	75	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	
8¾	3⅝	Pamida .12	2.7	10	33	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
10⅛	4⅜	PanAm		3	756	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	
48	36⅛	PanEP 2.80	6.2	7	163	45⅝	45	45⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	14¾	Paprcft 1.14b	5.9	8	5	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
17½	10¾	Pargas 1.06	8.2	13	28	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
21⅝	18½	ParkDr .24	1.3	6	184	19⅞	18½	19¼	— ⅛
30¾	20¼	ParkHn 1.10	4.2	8	43	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅜
29⅛	17½	ParkPn .60b	2.2	9	21	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
14¼	7	PatPtl		27	64	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜	
24½	15½	Pavlsnw .50	2.8	9	46	18⅞	18⅝	18⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	20	Peabdy .28b	1.2	9	104	22⅛	23⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	5½	Pengo			48	8⅛	8	8	
19⅝	13⅞	PenCen			285	17⅜	15⅞	17¼	+1⅜
10½	9⅝	PennCn prA			24	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
6⅝	5	PenCn prB			198	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅜	PenDix			18	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
43¼	29⅞	Penney 1.76	5.5	7	174	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛	+ ⅛
64	51½	PaCo pf4.62	8.1		1	57	57	57	— ⅛
24¼	19	PaPL 1.92	9.3	7	99	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
52½	44	PaPL pf4.50	9.8		z90	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
95½	80	PaPL pf8.40	10.		z30	83	83	83	+ ½
107¼	99	PaPL pf9.24	9.2		z300	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	
112	101	PaPL pf 11	10.		z10	107¾	107¾	107¾	
127	112½	PaPL pf 13	11.		z100	116	116	116	+ ¼
92½	74½	PaPL pf 8	10.		z150	78	78	78	+1
42½	31½	Penwlt 2.20	6.6	7	55	33⅜	33½	33½	
26½	20½	Penw pf1.60	7.5		4	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
34⅛	26⅜	Pennzol 2	6.2	10	607	32⅛	32	32⅛	
14	7	PeopDr .24	2.2	7	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
37⅜	31⅝	PeopGs 2.88	8.5	7	94	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	
33⅞	24⅜	PepsiCo 1	4.0	10	336	25⅛	24⅜	24⅞	— ⅛
31	17	PerkinE .52	1.8	15	792	29⅛	29¼	29⅝	
17¾	8⅛	Perlec		8	127	10⅛	10½	10½	— ⅛
49⅞	32⅝	Petrle 1.20a	2.9	12	16	41	41	41	+ ¼
35⅝	23	Petroian 1.04	3.2	8	83	32⅛	32	32¼	— ⅛
25⅞	20⅛	PetRs 2.47e	12.		9	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
23⅞	19	PetRs pf1.75	8.4		2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
39	25½	Pfizer 1.20	3.8	11	828	31⅜	30⅞	31⅜	+ ⅛
27⅝	17⅛	PhelpD .60	2.3	33	441	26	25¾	25⅞	+ ⅛
19⅛	15	PhilaEl 1.80	11.	10	280	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
100⅝	85	PhilE pf8.75	10.		z170	87	87	87	—1⅜
88⅝	73½	PhilE pf7.85	11.		z100	74	74	74	
87	73	PhilE pf7.80	10.		z50	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	— ⅜
85	70	PhilE pf7.75	10.		z10	74	74	74	
28¾	17	PhilaSub .96	4.2	7	294	23	22½	23	+ ½
76¾	56	PhilMr 2.05	3.0	10	743	68⅝	67⅝	68⅜	+ ⅜
8½	3¾	PhilInd .28	5.6	5	23	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
13⅜	9¾	PhilInd pf 1	9.8		10	10¼	10¼	10¼	
36⅝	27½	PhilPet 1.20	3.8	9	1209	32	31½	31⅞	+ ¼
18	8⅝	PhilVH .60	4.7	4	16	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
14½	8½	PiedAvt .24	2.2	4	120	11½	10⅞	11	— ⅛
17¾	15⅝	PiedNG 1.56a	9.3	8	55	17	16⅝	16¾	— ⅛
10⅛	5	Pier 1 .20	2.1	6	86	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
47¾	33½	Pilsbry 1.52	4.2	8	63	36½	35⅜	36⅛	+ ⅛
31½	24½	Pioner 1.76	6.3	7	33	28¼	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
21¼	11¼	PionrEl		9	17	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
29	18¼	PitneyB 1.20	4.8	9	135	25¼	25	25¼	
26	16	Pittstn 1.20	6.3	28	532	19¼	18⅞	19	— ¼
10⅛	3⅞	PlanRsc		8	127	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
23⅞	10⅝	Plantrn .12	.6	15	28	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	
32¾	6½	Playboy .12	.7	24	175	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛	— ⅛
24¼	16⅛	Plessy 1.25e	6.0	9	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
31½	16	Pneumo 1	3.8	12	145	26¾	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
13⅝	11⅛	PogoPd .20b	1.6	11	206	12¾	12½	12¾	
60⅛	23½	Polarid 1	1.9	15	1702	52⅝	51⅛	51⅞	+ ⅛
30½	13⅝	Pndrosa .30	1.6	7	198	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
36	18⅝	PopeTal 1	3.8	5	x11	26	25½	26	+ ½
22½	13	Portec .80b	5.1	8	27	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
20⅛	16½	PortGE 1.70	9.3	13	46	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
111½	99¾	PoG pf11.50	11.		z440	103	102	103	+ ¾
39½	23⅝	Pottlch 1.16	3.5	8	49	33⅜	32½	33⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	13½	PotmEl 1.34	9.3	9	127	14⅞	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
52¾	44¼	PotEl pf4.50	9.7		z470	47¼	46	46½	+1⅜
26⅛	15½	Premier .64	2.6	10	16	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
44⅝	21¼	PrimeCm		19	256	28⅜	27¾	28⅛	— ⅛
93	73⅝	ProctG 3	3.5	13	295	85	84	84⅞	+ ⅜
16¾	8⅛	ProdRsh .50	3.6	9	10	13¾	13⅝	13¾	— ⅛
26¾	18¾	Proler		37	22	24¾	24⅛	24¾	+ ⅝
18½	15⅞	PSvCol 1.60	9.6	10	149	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
84⅝	74½	PSCol pf7.15	9.7		z30	75	d74	74	—2½
29	24	PSInd 2.16	8.2	9	161	26⅝	26¼	26⅜	— ⅛
103½	95	PSInd pf8.52	8.9		z600	95¾	95¾	95¾	+ ¾
22½	18⅛	PSvNH 2.12	11.	7	124	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
29⅞	25	PSNH pf2.75	11.		z500	25¾	25⅛	25⅝	
22⅜	18⅛	PSvNM 1.76	8.9	6	34	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
24⅝	20	PSvEG 2.12	9.5	8	162	22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
16½	14⅛	PSEG pf1.40	9.7		6	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
48½	39½	PSEG pf4.08	10.		z90	41	41	41	+ ½
51¼	42	PSEG pf4.30	9.9		z100	43⅝	43¼	43¼	+ ½
62½	53¾	PSEG pf5.28	9.6		z170	54¾	54¾	54¾	+1
25½	21⅞	PSEG pf2.17	9.2		47	23⅝	23½	23½	
27⅞	25	PSEG pf2.43	9.4		7	25⅜	25⅝	25¾	+ ⅛
123⅝	109	PSE pf12.25	11.		z100	113½	113½	113½	+1½
91	79⅝	PSEG pf7.70	9.3		z410	82¼	82¼	82¼	
87⅝	76	PSEG pf7.40	9.4		z53	78½	78½	78½	— ½
10⅛	4⅞	Publick			75	7	6⅞	7	
8⅞	3½	Pueblo		4	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
7⅞	4⅛	PR Cem		4	2	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
18¾	15⅝	PaSPL 1.56	9.3	7	85	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
48	24	Pullmn 1.60	4.7	6	46	34	33⅝	34	— ⅛
20½	14⅝	Purex 1.16	6.9	8	13	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
6¼	2¼	PuritnFa		6	34	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
30¼	19⅞	Purolir 1.28	4.9	12	3	26	26	26	
27⅞	20⅝	QuakO 1.20	5.0	7	368	24½	24	24	— ⅛
112⅞	104	QuaO pf9.56	8.9		z100	107½	107¼	107¼	+ ½
19⅝	12¾	QuakStO .88	5.9	11	81	15	14½	15	+ ⅜
20¾	18¾	Quanex n 1	4.9	7	4	u21⅛	20½	20½	+ ½
12½	4⅞	Questor .20	2.9	15	19	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
		— R—R—R —							
33⅞	23	RCA 1.40	5.2	7	549	26⅞	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
74	58½	RCA pf 4	6.6		5	60¾	60	60¾	+ ¾
17½	9¾	RTE .60	5.2	6	12	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
20	9	RLC .56	4.0	5	53	14½	13⅞	14	— ⅛
16¼	11	RalsPur .58	4.7	9	913	12⅝	12	12⅜	+ ⅜
17	3¼	Ramad .12t	1.1	32	1043	11¼	10¾	11¼	+ ¼
20¾	16⅛	Ranco		7	74	16½	d16¼	16½	+ ⅛
16¾	5⅞	RapAm .40e	2.7	3	67	15	15	15	
40¾	24½	Raybl 1.60b	5.6	5	57	28⅞	28⅛	28⅝	+ ⅜
27¾	14½	Raymndin 1	6.4	4	11	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
58¾	38¼	Raythn 1.60	3.2	10	263	49⅞	49½	49⅞	
32¾	18⅛	ReadBat 1	4.9	6	114	20⅞	20	20¼	+ ¼
21⅞	12¼	RitRel 1.93	12.	8	7	15⅝	15½	15½	
7⅝	3½	Redman .93e	.6	4	158	5½	5⅛	5⅜	
11⅝	7¼	ReeceCp .60	7.1	7	37	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
29¾	21⅞	ReevsB 1.80	6.7	4	108	29¼	29⅛	29¼	+ ⅛
16⅝	10¼	RelchCh .74	5.9	7	11	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
41	27⅝	ReinEl 1.50	4.5	8	132	33¼	32¾	33	
39⅞	25	ReinGp 1.60b	4.2	4	75	38	37⅝	37¾	+ ⅛
27⅛	23⅛	RelG pf2.60	10.		9	25½	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
28¾	25	Relin pf2.68	10.		9	26¾	26⅛	26¼	+ ¼
23½	11⅛	RepCp .32e	1.8	4	144	18	17¾	17⅝	— ½
30	20⅞	RepFnS 1.50	5.4	4	14	27⅜	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
3	1⅜	RepMla			83	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
27¼	21⅛	RepStl 1.80a	7.0	4	66	26¼	25¾	25⅞	— ⅛
25⅛	21	RepTex 1	4.6	7	263	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
16⅞	9	ResvOil .24	2.0	11	370	12⅝	11¾	12¼	+ ¼
26¾	19⅛	RsOil pf1.75	8.0		18	22	21½	22	+ ¼
31½	17⅞	RevcoD .64	2.7	10	201	24⅞	24	24	—1½
19⅝	10½	Revere		5	32	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
59	37⅞	Revlon 1.30	2.6	13	910	51	50⅛	50⅞	+ ⅝
20½	11⅛	Rexham .60	3.2	10	141	18⅝	17½	18⅝	+ ⅝
21¼	15¼	Rexnrd .96	5.1	6	102	18¾	18⅛	18⅝	— ¼
65	52⅞	Reynin 3.80	6.4	7	149	59¾	58⅝	59¼	+ ½
75	58⅝	Reyln pf2.25	3.4		2	66½	66½	66½	+ ½
39¾	24½	ReyMll 1.80	5.1	6	504	36	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅛
84	61½	ReyM pf4.50	6.0		1	75	75	75	—2
25¼	15¼	RichCo 1.20	6.3	5	3	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
31	19⅞	RchMer 1.06	4.6	9	1834	23¼	22⅜	22⅝	— ⅜
22¼	15⅜	RiegelT 1.50	8.1	6	22	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
35¼	20¾	RioGran .90	3.1	6	10	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
18⅞	12⅛	RioGr pf .80	5.2		157	15⅜	15	15¼	+ ⅛
26	16¾	RiteAid .42	2.1	7	469	20⅜	20	20¼	— ⅛
29½	17	Robshw 1.20	6.1	6	8	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
35	22⅜	Robisn 1.70	6.2	7	22	27½	27¼	27¼	— ¼
12⅞	8½	Robins .40	4.1	8	114	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	
19½	16½	RochG 1.44b	8.3	7	18	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	
20½	15⅜	RochTl 1.56	8.4	7	52	18⅞	18	18⅝	+ ⅝
15¼	10⅛	Rockowr 1	7.7	5	345	13	12⅞	13	+1
38	29	Rockwl 2.40	6.5	6	140	37⅜	36⅞	36⅞	—1⅛
93¼	72⅞	RkInt pf4.75	5.2		3	92	92	92	
34	26	RkInt pf1.35	4.0		4	33½	33	33½	+1
40⅛	28¾	RohmH 1.52	4.0	9	93	37⅞	37¼	37⅝	
19⅝	6¼	Rohrind		6	48	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	— ⅛
23	14⅜	Rollins .60	3.3	9	51	18½	18	18	— ¼
59⅞	25½	Rolm		31	167	58½	56⅛	58⅜	+1¼
6¼	2½	Ronson			7	4⅛	4	4⅛	
17⅞	10⅞	Roper .90	8.0	5	63	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
21½	13	Rorer .76	4.6	14	294	16½	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
23	15	Rosario .50a	2.5	12	116	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
27¼	12¼	Rowan .10	.5	9	122	18⅞	18	18⅜	— ⅛
20⅞	13	RC Cos 1.04	7.1	8	41	15⅛	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
65⅝	55⅝	RoylD 4.85e	7.7	6	907	64⅝	63⅜	63⅝	— ⅜
34¼	21⅛	Rubbrm .76	3.1	11	45	24¾	24⅛	24¾	
13⅝	9¾	RussTog .88	8.6	8	11	10⅛	10¼	10¼	
23¾	14⅞	RyanH 1	6.2	7	25	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	13⅜	RyderS .80	3.3	7	401	24¼	23⅞	24¼	+ ⅛
		— S—S—S —							
10⅝	4⅞	SCA .351	4.0	13	547	9	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
23½	15¼	SCM 1.10	5.8	4	23	19¼	19	19⅛	
23¼	6¼	SPSTec .50	2.9	25	71	17	16⅝	17	— ⅜
35¾	22½	Sabine .56	1.7	23	40	33⅜	33¼	33¾	+ ⅛
13	6⅜	Safgdin .32	3.1	10	32	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
46	35⅞	Safewy 2.60	6.1	9	120	42⅝	42½	42⅝	
16⅝	9½	SagaCp .44	4.2	6	58	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	
29⅞	21⅛	SJoMn 1.30	5.0	16	234	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	+ ⅜
14	12⅛	StJoLP 1.26	9.7	7	5	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
43⅝	34⅜	StLSaF 2.50	6.6	5	14	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	+ ⅛
12½	10	SPaul 1e	9.3		15	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
35¼	25½	StRegP 1.80	5.7	8	110	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	+ ⅛
8¾	5⅞	Salant .40	5.7	4	266	7	6⅞	7	
21⅞	9¾	Sambos .60	5.9	7	441	10⅛	10	10⅛	
16⅝	14¼	SDieGE 1.44	9.4	8	109	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
16½	8¼	SJuanR 1.05t	6.6	22	57	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
23¼	12⅛	Sanders .40	2.2	9	94	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
39½	29⅝	SFeInd 2.20	6.8	5	253	32⅝	32½	32½	— ⅛
10⅛	8	SFein pf .50	5.6		5	9	8⅞	9	
40½	22⅛	SFeInt .60	2.2	11	311	27⅜	26¾	27⅛	+ ⅜
19⅛	13	SgiWel .72	4.8	7	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
7½	3⅝	SaulRE			10	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
8½	3¼	SavASIp		18	155	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
15	6⅝	SavOnD .36	3.6	8	46	10	9¾	10	
13⅝	10⅝	SavEIP 1	9.0	4	12	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	
13⅞	11½	SavE pf1.28	11.		3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
24¾	11⅜	Savin .50	3.4	4	57	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	
8⅝	4⅜	Saxon		8	200	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
6	2⅞	Schaefer			23	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
38	26¼	SchrPlo 1.24	4.2	9	396	30⅜	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅜
16¾	9¼	Schlitz .40	3.2	44	2899	13	12⅞	12⅞	+1½
101	64⅞	Schlmb 1.40	1.5	17	576	96	95	95¾	+ ⅜
21⅞	19¾	SCOA .80	4.0	8	47	20	19⅞	20	— ⅛
7	3½	ScotLad .36r	8.2		98	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
36⅛	22	ScotFet 1.60	6.0	6	10	26¾	26½	26½	— ⅜
21¾	15⅝	ScottF .64	3.5	7	40	18½	17½	18½	+ ⅝
19¼	12⅞	ScottP .84	4.9	10	977	17½	16⅞	17¼	+ ¼
12⅞	8⅛	Scottys .32	2.8	8	150	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	
24⅞	17¼	Scovill 1.40	7.4	6	50	19⅛	18⅞	19	
8½	6⅛	Scudder			16	8½	8½	8½	
9⅞	8⅞	Scud pf .81e	9.4		22	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
15¼	11⅛	SeaCA pf1.46	11.		8	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
36¼	16⅞	SeaCont .42	1.8	6	174	23½	23	23½	
35⅞	23⅜	SeabCL 2.20	8.1	6	103	27¾	27	27	— ½
15½	5⅝	SeabWA .40b	2.8	6	160	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	
31½	23	Seafst .96	3.8	7	138	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ⅜
30⅛	20⅛	Seagrm 1.12	4.0	11	49	28¼	27¾	28¼	
17½	9⅛	Seagrv .27e	1.8	8	28	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
29¼	14⅝	SealPw 1.10	4.9	7	11	22¾	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	SearleG .52	4.0		360	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
28⅛	19¾	Sears 1.12a	5.2	8	3326	21⅞	20⅞	21⅜	+ ⅛

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
14¾	7½	Searrain		15	84	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
48½	27¼	Sedco .64	2.1	8	125	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛
15⅝	11⅞	SeigLt 1.20b	9.8	6	45	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
11½	7⅛	SvCpInt .28	3.6	5	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
15⅜	7⅜	Shaksper .48	5.4	6	7	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
28¾	11⅛	Shakiee .74	5.2	5	73	15	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
34½	16¼	Shapell .15	.6	3	6	24⅜	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
17½	5⅛	ShearH .40	3.7	3	105	10⅛	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
37⅝	28⅛	ShellOil 2	6.2	6	x268	32½	31¾	32⅜	+ ⅛
47¼	37⅝	ShellT 1.33e	2.9	8	3	45½	45½	45½	+ ⅛
14⅞	8⅞	ShelGlo .70	6.9	4	62	10¼	10	10⅛	— ⅛
21⅜	14¼	ShelG pf1.35	8.3		7	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
18⅛	14	ShelG pf1.40	9.0		2	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
31⅛	19⅛	Shrwin			54	24⅛	23¾	24	— ⅛
14⅝	12½	SierPac 1.22	9.0	7	24	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
27⅝	19⅛	Signal .80	3.2	7	206	25¼	24⅞	25⅛	— ⅛
38⅝	26⅝	Signode 1.48	4.6	7	x210	32⅝	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
21⅞	8⅛	SimProc .24	1.4	14	56	17⅝	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
14⅛	8⅛	SimpPat .56	4.9	12	567	11¾	11	11½	+ ⅜
24⅝	13⅛	Singer .80	5.6	5	80	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
40¼	30¼	Singr pf3.50	11.		5	33	33	33	
30⅞	20¼	Skaggs .80	3.0	9	6	26⅜	26¼	26¼	— ¼
28⅛	11⅞	SkilCp .40e	1.4	9	41	u28¾	28½	28¾	+ ¼
17⅛	9½	Skyline .48	4.3	8	93	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
24⅛	13⅛	SmithA 1.40	7.4	3	33	19⅛	19	19	
50½	30½	SmithInt .92	2.1	8	184	43⅜	43¼	43½	— ½
102½	46⅛	Smtkin 2.40	2.7	16	x305	89¼	87⅝	89	+1⅝
22	14½	SmithTr .80	4.8	5	66	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
26¼	16¼	Smucker 1	5.0	7	7	20	19¾	20	+ ¼
44⅞	27¾	SnapOn 1.28	3.2	13	56	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
9¼	7	SonyCp .15e	1.8	13	390	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
60	44⅛	SooLin 4.60e	7.6	7	16	u61	59½	60¾	+ ¾
20¼	19½	SooLin wi			19	u21⅛	20	20¾	+ ½
6½	2⅝	SoAltTr			7	3½	3½	3½	
19	16	SCrEG 1.68	9.6	5	453	17⅞	17⅝	17½	— ⅛
20¾	17	SoJerIn 1.68	9.0	8	5	18¾	18¾	18¾	
45½	19⅞	Souldwn .60	1.6	7	50	38¼	37½	38	+ ⅜
15⅞	9⅞	SoetBk .60	4.7	6	12	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ¼
9¼	7⅛	SoetPS 1.17t	15.	7	4	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
27	22⅞	SoCalE 2.48	9.2	8	472	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
17½	13	SouthCo 1.54	11.	10	963	14⅛	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
20⅝	17⅜	SoInGE	8.2	6	9	18½	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
38⅝	27⅛	SoNRes 1.25	3.7	6	157	34	33⅛	33⅞	+ ⅜
39½	34½	SNETel 3.20	8.6	6	14	37⅞	37⅛	37¼	+ ⅛
48½	43	SoNE pf3.82	8.9		1	43	43	43	
55¼	51¾	SoNE pf4.62	8.8		z100	52¾	52¾	52¾	— ½
34½	25	SouPac 2.40	8.7	6	182	28⅜	27¾	27½	— ⅛
57¼	44½	SouRy 3.20	6.4	6	32	50	49½	50	+ ⅜
6⅝	5⅝	SouRy pf.50	8.3		17	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
25⅛	18½	SoUnCo 1.76	8.6	6	20	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅛
34⅝	22½	Soutind .72b	2.6	10	42	27¾	27¼	27¼	— ¼
55½	38⅝	SouRoyl 1	1.9	14	374	52¾	51½	51¾	—1
30½	15⅛	SwtAir .28	1.1	5	99	26	24⅝	25¼	— ⅜
29⅛	23⅞	SwtBsh 1.24	4.9	7	3	25½	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
17	8½	SwtFore .30	2.0	5	705	15½	15	15¼	
32½	20	SwtFt pf1.50	5.1		38	29½	28⅞	29½	+ ¾
15⅝	13¼	SwtPS 1.28	9.2	9	287	14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
17½	12½	SpartF .40	2.5	7	16	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
15½	8⅞	Sparton .60	5.2	11	11	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
26⅛	15⅛	SpectPh		16	115	23	22	22⅝	+ ½
23½	14⅛	SperryH 1	6.7	5	1	15	15	15	
49⅞	33⅞	SperryR 1.32	2.8	8	481	47	46⅝	46⅞	— ⅛
20⅞	12⅝	SprnosM 1.05	6.7	8	6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
27	19⅝	SquarD 1.50	6.6	8	251	22⅛	22¼	22⅞	+ ⅛
37⅝	22	Squibb 1.08	3.5	12	243	30⅞	30½	30⅝	— ⅛
13⅞	12¼	StaRite .70	5.6	6	31	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
23	16½	Staley 1	5.3	15	29	19⅝	19	19	— ½
29⅝	22½	StBrnd 1.36	5.4	10	91	25⅛	25	25⅛	— ⅛
35	21⅞	StBPnt .56	2.5	10	44	22	21¾	22	+ ¼
20½	11⅜	StdMotA .64	3.9	8	12	16¾	16½	16½	
48⅞	35⅝	StOilCl 2.60	5.5	8	841	47½	47⅛	47½	+ ¼
55½	44	StOInd 3	5.3	8	x1698	56⅝	56½	56¾	+ ¼
47½	28⅞	StOilOh .88	1.9	12	1732	46½	45¾	46½	+ ½
12½	5⅜	StPacCp .50b	5.2	4	16	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
17⅞	12⅝	Standex .60	3.6	8	23	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
29	22¼	StanW 1.08	4.6	7	64	23⅞	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
29⅛	22¾	Starret 1.32	4.8	6	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	
5⅞	3¼	StMulInv		22	62	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
12½	9¾	StaMSe 1.05	9.8		4	10⅞	10¾	10¾	
49¼	35¼	StaufCh 2	4.8	7	120	42⅛	41½	41½	— ⅛
13	8½	Sterchi .56a	5.6	5	5	10	10	10	
8	6¼	SterlBcp .66	8.9	8	4	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
19¼	12¾	SterlDg .77	4.6	11	2774	16⅞	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
4⅞	3⅛	SterPre .12b	3.6	10	12	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
25½	12⅝	Sterndnt .50	2.2	10	x26	23½	23	23½	
18⅝	13⅛	StevenJ 1.20b	8.7	7	30	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ¼
38⅛	27½	StewWa 2.10	6.8	6	2	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	
31½	17⅜	StokVC 1.32	4.7	9	21	28	27½	27⅝	— ⅜
54¼	42¼	StoneW 2.75r	5.9	8	5	46½	46½	46½	
26⅞	10½	StonCon .60	2.4	19	561	26	24⅝	24¾	—1¼
20⅝	13	StopShp 1.10	6.6	4	25	16⅝	16⅝	16¾	— ⅛
38⅞	17⅛	StorTec		18	591	33⅝	31¾	33⅛	+1⅜
35⅝	20½	StorerB 1.30	4.0	8	41	32½	32⅛	32½	+ ⅛
17¾	12½	StridRit 1	7.1	6	22	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅜
32⅞	27⅝	StuWor 1.25	4.2	5	81	29⅝	29¼	29⅜	
5	2¼	SuavSho .20	5.9	14	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
23¼	16½	SubPrG 1.32	6.6	6	16	20	20	20	+ ¼
32	18⅝	SunChm .60	2.3	5	4	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	
27¼	19	SunEl .60	2.4	14	19	24½	24¼	24½	
47⅝	35⅛	SunCo 2.80	6.3	6	115	44¼	43½	44¼	+1⅛
48⅝	36⅛	SunC pf 2.25	5.0		7	45	45	45	+ ⅜
24⅝	16⅞	Sunbm 1.40	7.6	6	125	19⅛	18¼	18⅝	—1
24⅝	19	Sundstr .80	3.4	8	647	23½	22	23¼	+ ¾
69¾	50	Sunds pf3.50	6.1		40	57	55⅝	57	—1½
14	9	SunsM .20e	1.7	22	20	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
20¼	15⅝	SuprVal .54	3.4	8	23	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
337	241	SuprOil 2.80	.9	34	63	312	306	312	+7
16⅛	8⅞	SupmkG .42	3.4	5	22	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
13¼	5	Supscp			6	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
11⅞	7¾	SutroM .90e	9.2	10	26	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
29⅝	15⅛	Swank 1.40a	6.0	7	7	23⅛	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
21¼	14½	Sybron .96	5.1	8	54	19⅛	18¾	18¾	— ½
40¼	30	Sybrn pf2.40	7.0		5	34½	34	34½	+1
16	7⅝	Systron .10	1.0	9	26	10⅛	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
		— T—T—T —							
20⅝	10⅛	TRE .84	5.5	12	16	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
42⅞	27½	TRW 1.80	5.0	7	33	36	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
81	60½	TRW pr4.50	6.6		5	69½	68½	68½	—1⅛
25¼	17½	TaftBrd .60	2.8	7	268	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
5	1⅛	Talcott			5	3⅛	3	3	
15⅝	10	Talley 1	8.9	7	56	11⅛	11	11¼	+ ⅛
15⅝	11⅛	Talley pf 1	8.6		7	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
21⅛	16⅛	TampE 1.32	7.4	7	92	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	
34⅜	19¾	Tandy		9	1312	26⅜	25¾	26	
30⅛	11⅞	Tandvctt		11	72	23⅞	23⅜	23¾	— ¼
13¼	7¾	Tappan .28	2.4	11	29	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	— ¼
15⅝	8¼	Techncr .40	3.2		74	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	
15½	7⅞	Tchncolr .60	6.6	8	39	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	
14⅝	7⅞	Technicn		10	52	11⅝	11	11¼	+ ¼
54	32½	Tektrnx .64	1.3	14	173	50⅝	50⅛	50⅝	
10⅝	5⅞	Telecor		6	75	9½	9½	9½	
126⅝	65½	Teledn 9.14t	7.7	6	883	118½	116¼	118	+ ½
14⅝	8¼	Telprmt		21	268	14⅛	13⅝	14	+ ⅜
9¼	3	Telex		11	498	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
34½	28⅛	Tennco 2.20	7.2	7	1134	31	30⅝	30¾	— ¼
89½	81½	Tenc pr 7.40	8.7		2	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	
128½	104½	Tennc pf5.50	4.8		1	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	—1¼
12⅝	6⅞	Tesoro		5	192	9⅛	8¾	9	+ ⅛
25⅝	19⅛	Tesor pf2.16	9.8		20	22	21⅞	22	— ⅛
27⅝	22½	Texaco 2	8.2	7	2223	24½	24	24¼	
41¾	34⅞	TexCm 1.40	3.7	8	34	37½	37⅛	37½	+ ⅛

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
47	32	TexEst 2.30	5.7	7	469	40½	40	40¼	— ½
27⅜	25⅞	TxET pf2.40	9.2		8	26	25⅝	26	+ ¼
30¼	26¼	TxET pf2.87	10.		9	27½	27½	27½	
48⅝	34⅞	TexGT 2.64	6.8	7	206	38¾	38½	38⅝	+ ¼
21	16	Texind .60	3.0	5	81	20½	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅛
92½	61⅞	TexInst 2	2.4	15	138	84½	83⅞	84½	+ ¾
11¼	5⅝	TexInt		17	174	8⅝	8	8½	
36½	24⅝	TexOGs .36b	1.1	9	228	34⅝	33¾	34½	— ⅛
57	39½	TxPcLd .40e	.9	15	10	47	46	47	+ ¾
22¼	18	TexUtil 1.52	7.8	8	1062	19¾	19½	19½	— ⅛
24⅛	15⅛	TexsgH 1.20	5.3	17	228	23	22¼	22¾	— ⅛
44⅝	35¾	Texfl pf 3	7.2		6	42	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅛
13½	2⅛	Texfl Ind		10	64	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
35	22½	Textron 1.80	6.7	6	670	27¼	26⅝	27	— ⅜
38½	27	Textr pf2.08	7.0		3	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
39⅝	24	Thiokol 1.30	4.0	8	230	32⅝	32⅛	32¼	— ⅛
48¾	33½	ThmBet 1.32	3.2	13	30	41⅛	41	41⅛	— ¼
14⅞	8¼	Thomin .52b	5.3	6	4	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
32⅞	20	ThmJW 1.50	6.8	5	33	22⅞	22	22	— ⅛
16	7⅝	Thrifty .52	3.6	12	85	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	
29	17¾	Ticor 1.28	5.7	6	126	22½	22	22½	+ ½
28⅝	18	Tidwatr .80	3.7	8	89	21¾	21⅜	21½	
34⅝	15⅝	Tigerint .60	2.6	6	855	23⅝	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅜
50⅜	33⅞	Timein 1.50	3.7	7	738	40½	39⅞	40¼	— ⅛
32⅞	28⅝	Timi pfB1.57	5.3		82	29⅝	29¼	29½	— ⅛
35¼	22⅛	TimesM 1.20	3.7	9	53	32½	32⅛	32½	— ⅛
56¼	41	Timkn 2.60a	4.9	7	33	53	52⅝	52¾	+ ¼
9	5	TobinP			6	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
34½	12⅝	ToddSh		8	12	25¼	25	25	— ⅛
18½	12⅝	Tokheim .60	3.3	9	48	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
25½	20⅝	TolEdis 2.20	9.7	8	22	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
12⅛	7⅝	TonkaCp .48	4.4		15	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	
14⅛	8⅛	ToolRol .40b	3.4	7	12	11⅞	11½	11⅝	
21⅛	17⅞	ToroCo .60	2.9	10	14	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅛
26⅛	14⅛	Tracor .40	2.1	7	125	18⅞	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
45⅛	31	Trane 1.84	4.4	8	22	42	41⅝	42	
38¼	27¾	TranUn 2.12	6.9	6	86	30⅞	30½	30¾	— ⅛
30⅛	11	TWC		4	402	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	
23½	17¼	TWC pf 2	10.		1	20	20	20	+ ⅛
18⅛	15⅞	TWC pf 1.90	11.		80	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
19⅞	12⅞	Transm 1	5.8	6	361	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
23¼	19½	Traninc 2	9.5		3	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
24	16⅞	Transco 1.10	5.0	9	202	22⅛	21⅝	22	— ⅛
12⅝	7½	Transcn .60	5.6	6	53	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	— ⅛
79	73½	TrGP pf6.65	8.5		z50	78	78	78	
104¾	97¼	TrG pf 10.32	10.		z200	100	99⅞	100	+1¼
27⅞	23½	TrGP pf2.50	10.		33	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
18¼	11⅜	TrnsOh .40b	2.6	4	8	15⅝	15½	15½	
29⅞	21	Tranwy 1.60	7.2	5	15	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	
40⅝	26⅛	Travlrs 2.08	5.7	4	474	36½	36	36⅜	— ⅛
44⅞	32	Travelr pf2	5.1		2	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ½
20⅝	17½	TriCon 2.07e	12.		76	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
3⅞	1¼	TriSoM		7	51	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
13½	7¼	Triaind .10r	1.1		18	9½	9⅛	9½	
24¾	14⅝	TriaPc .72	4.4	6	30	16¾	16	16¼	
11¼	6⅝	Trico .14	1.8	7	20	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
25	15⅞	Trintyln 1	4.9	6	84	20¾	20⅛	20½	+ ⅛
17¼	14⅛	TucsnG 1.42	8.9	8	263	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
40¾	21⅜	TCFox 1.20a	3.6	4	107	34	33¼	33½	— ⅛
24½	15⅞	TwinDs 1	4.7	7	3	21½	21½	21½	
23¾	13⅞	TycoLab .80	4.5	3	76	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
19¼	13⅞	TylerCp .40	2.3	8	30	17¼	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
34¾	17	Tymshr		16	371	33⅞	32¾	33¾	+ ¾
		— U—U—U —							
45¾	19⅞	UAL .80	2.9	2	2082	27⅞	26⅞	27⅜	— ⅛
23⅞	16⅞	UGI 1.56	8.7	7	19	18⅝	18	18	— ¼
30¼	25⅞	UGI pf 2.75	9.8		z60	28	28	28	— ⅛
22⅛	14	UMC 1.20	8.0	6	31	15	14⅞	15	
2⅞	1⅛	UMET Tr			8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
34¼	16	UNCRes .40	1.8	7	141	22½	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
31⅜	17	UVInd 1	3.4	6	418	29⅝	29¼	29½	+ ⅛
89	60¼	UVin pf5.50	6.4		1	86	86	86	—1¼
73	41⅞	UVin pf1.26	1.8		7	69	68½	68¾	—1¼
51¾	19⅝	UARCO 1.60	2.7	13	94	51⅝	51½	51⅝	+ ⅜
14⅝	9⅞	Unarco .76	7.2	5	11	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
63¼	49⅞	UniNV 3.93e	6.4	6	2	61¾	61¾	61¾	— ⅜
29⅞	12¼	UnBncp .92	3.2	11	110	29⅝	29	29⅛	— ⅜
51⅞	36½	UCamp 2.40	4.9	10	369	49½	49	49⅛	— ⅛
43¼	33⅜	UnCarb 2.80	7.7	6	499	36⅝	36⅛	36¼	
11¼	6½	UnCmrce .20	2.2	11	15	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
7	3⅞	UnionCp .24t	4.9	8	44	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
15⅝	13¼	UnElec 1.44	9.8	8	111	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
50	39⅞	UnEl pf4.50	10.		z210	44½	43½	44½	+ ½
24⅝	20⅛	UnEl pf2.13	10.		21	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
28⅝	25⅛	UnEl pf2.72	10.		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
58½	45⅝	UnOCal 2.40	4.2	6	143	56⅞	56⅛	56½	— ⅛
60¼	40⅞	UPacC 2.30	4.2	10	424	55¼	54¾	55	— ⅜
20⅝	14½	UPac pf .47	2.5		x6	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
8½	5	Uniroyal			529	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
85	42	Unirval pf8	13.		z580	61⅞	60½	61	+ ⅜
15½	6¾	UnBrnd .15e	1.5	8	76	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
21¾	11¼	UBrd pf1.20	10.		42	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
38⅛	29⅞	UEnRs 2.08	5.5	6	141	38	37⅝	38	
26½	13⅝	UFinCal 1.13	4.8	5	16	23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅜
23¼	13⅜	UnGrtv .12	.6	7	124	20⅜	20	20	— ⅜
28⅛	22½	Uillum 2.56	11.	8	10	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
22	12½	UnitInd .85b	5.6	6	4	15¼	15⅛	15¼	—
19⅝	8¾	UnitInn .22	1.9	6	49	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
13⅜	11	UJerBk 1.04	8.9	5	7	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅛
2¼	1⅜	UnPkMn			10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
22¼	12⅝	UnRefg .72	3.4	5	4	21½	21¼	21⅛	— ⅛
16¾	14⅛	USFoS 1.58e	10.		6	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
37¼	28⅝	USFid 2	6.1	4	112	33	32½	32⅝	+ ¼
33⅝	21	USGyps 1.80	6.6	4	69	27½	27⅛	27¼	— ⅛
13⅛	6¼	USHom .52	5.1	4	191	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
10	6⅜	USInd .64	7.5	5	130	8⅝	8⅝	8½	
20⅛	12⅝	USLeasp .52	3.9	5	51	14	13½	13½	— ½
7	4⅝	US Rly			26	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
30½	19¾	USShoe 1.32	6.0	5	29	22½	21¾	22	— ¼
32¼	21⅛	USSteel 1.60	.4	9	471	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
37	27	USTobc 1.84	5.2	12	14	35⅛	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
52½	32¾	UnTech 2.20	5.6	7	1255	39⅝	39	39⅝	— ⅛
70¾	49¼	UTch pf3.87	7.3		23	53	53	53	— ¼
20	17⅛	UnitTel 1.44	7.3	8	152	19¾	19⅝	19¾	
20⅝	10¼	Unitrod .20	1.2	9	25	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
9⅞	6⅝	Univar .56	7.7	7	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
22	18	UnivFd .96	4.8	9	24	20⅝	20	20	— ⅜
24	15⅝	UnLeaf 1.04	5.6	7	35	18⅝	18	18½	+ ⅛
56	32½	Unjohn 1.52	3.3	11	200	46⅞	46¼	46¼	+ ⅜
25	16	USLIFE .64	2.9	7	665	22½	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
11⅝	9¼	UslifeF .96a	9.7		8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
19¾	17	UtaPL 1.76	9.0	18	103	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝	27½	UtPL pf2.80	9.6		12	29¼	29	29¼	+ ½
24½	20¾	UtPL pf2.04	9.2		4	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
		— V—V—V —							
21⅞	16½	VF Cp 1.40	7.8	6	10	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
24⅝	10⅝	VSI Cp .60	3.2	7	22	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
16⅝	10½	VanDrn .92	6.7	6	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
21¾	11⅜	Varian .40	2.4	63	650	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ¼
15	7½	Varo .32	3.5	4	118	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
20¼	16⅛	Veeco		8	36	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	4	Vendo			33	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅜	Venice			17	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
14¾	11⅜	VestSe 1.36e	10.		49	13½	12⅞	13½	+ ⅜
29⅝	17⅛	Viacom .25	.9	16	415	28⅜	27½	28⅜	+ ⅜
15¾	13½	VaEPw 1.32	9.0	8	559	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
30⅞	27	VaEP pf2.90	10.		14	28	28	28	

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
84½	71¾	VaEP pf7.45	9.8		z150	76	76	76	+1
16	7¾	Vornado		62	219	13	12¼	13	+ ⅜
16	8	Vulcinc .68	5.4	5	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
37¼	22¾	VulcnM 1.60	5.2	7	19	31⅛	31	31	
		— W—W—W —							
37½	17½	WUI .60	1.7	12	238	35¼	34¼	35	+ ½
22½	10	Wabash .50	3.1	6	30	16	15⅝	15⅝	
21	15½	Wachov .76	4.4	8	142	17½	17	17¼	
56	42½	Wach pf2.20	4.8		1	46	46	46	
7	3½	WachRty			21	4	3⅞	4	
29⅛	17¼	WalMrt .22	.9	13	108	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅜
30½	16	Walgrn 1.40	5.2	7	113	27	26¾	26¾	
38	26¼	WlkrA 1.60a	4.5	8	82	35¾	35¼	35⅝	— ⅜
33⅝	18⅝	WallBus .84	3.5	8	15	24¼	24	24	— ¼
29⅛	17¾	WalMu 1.20b	5.9	4	146	20⅞	20½	20½	— ⅛
35½	26⅛	WaltJm 1.60	5.9	5	88	27¼	26⅞	27¼	+ ⅛
37½	27½	WaltJ pf1.60	5.6		4	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	6⅞	WardFd		9	18	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	+ ⅜
13⅞	7⅜	Warnaco		7	21	11	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
32⅝	21¼	WarnS 1.60	6.6	7	8	24½	24⅛	24⅜	— ⅛
57½	29½	WrnCom 1	2.1	8	566	47⅝	46⅞	47¼	— ⅛
32½	22⅛	WarnrL 1.20	4.8	10	1026	25⅛	24⅞	25	— ½
27	22¼	WashGs 2.28	9.7	8	10	23½	23¼	23½	
31⅛	19⅝	WshNat 1.20	4.8	6	9	25	24¾	25	+ ¼
35⅝	20⅝	WashStl 1.40	3.8	10	205	u37	36⅛	37	+1¼
24¼	20⅝	WshWt 2	8.6	7	18	23¼	23	23¼	+ ¼
31⅞	18⅝	WasteM .50	1.7	12	287	28⅝	27⅞	28⅝	+ ⅝
26¼	15	WatkinJ .40	2.2	13	11	18¼	17⅞	18¼	+ ¼
7½	4⅜	WayGos .48	8.0	8	7	6	5⅞	6	
19	16	WayG pf1.60	9.9		1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
9⅝	4⅜	WeanUn .20	3.5	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
13⅝	12⅝	Wean pf1.26	9.7		5	13	13	13	
38	10⅞	WebbD .20e	1.1	12	445	19⅝	18	18¾	+ ¾
40¾	26	WeisMkt 1.20	3.2	9	x3	37½	37¼	37½	
33¼	24⅝	WellsF 1.40	4.9	6	36	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
15	10¼	WelFM 1.20e	9.2	9	5	13	13	13	— ⅛
52½	45	WIPP pf4.50	9.6		z10	47	47	47	+1
40	31½	WtPtPe 2.80	8.2	5	8	34	33⅝	34	
11⅞	8¾	WstctT .72	7.5	8	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	7⅛	WnAirL .40	4.6	3	168	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
37	23¼	WAir pf 2	7.7		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	23	WnBnc 1.36	5.1	6	336	26¾	26½	26⅝	
29	20¼	WnCoNA .40	1.7	8	152	23½	23¼	23½	+ ¼
40⅝	21½	WPacin 1	2.6	5	42	38⅝	37⅞	38	
24¾	15	WnPubl .88	3.6	14	208	24¾	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
22	14½	WUnion 1.40	8.8	6	272	16	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
12¼	9¾	WUn dpf1.18	11.		23	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ¼
25⅛	21	WUTI pf2.56	11.		7	23⅛	23¼	23⅛	— ⅛
25	16	WestgEl .97	5.2	6	643	18½	18	18½	+ ¼
30¼	23⅛	Wstvac 1.32	4.9	7	33	27⅞	27	27	— ½
24¾	15	Weybro 1.08	6.0	5	11	18	17½	18	+ ⅛
31⅞	20⅞	Weyerhr 1	3.4	10	2916	29⅝	28⅞	29⅛	— ¼
47½	36⅝	Weyr pf2.80	6.5		431	43½	43⅛	43¼	— ½
41	27⅞	WheelF 1.20	3.9	9	56	30½	30	30½	+ ⅛
16½	8	WheelPit		4	117	16	15⅝	15¾	+ ¼
49½	32	WhelPlt pf5	12.		z150	41	40½	40½	— ½
24⅝	17½	Whirlpl 1.20	6.6	6	403	18¼	17⅞	18¼	
24⅞	16¾	WhitC 1.30	6.0	5	2316	22	20	21¾	+2½
44	37	WhitC pfC 3	8.1		1	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ⅛
15⅛	5⅛	WhiteMt			222	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ½
18¾	7⅛	Whittak .50	3.7	6	151	13⅝	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
19½	11⅛	Wickes .92	6.3	5	151	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
12	6½	Wiebldt .44	5.2	9	24	8½	8⅜	8½	
23¾	14	Williams 1	5.6	16	640	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ½
10	6	WilshrO .14	1.9	20	26	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
31⅜	28⅛	WinDx 1.44	4.7	10	696	30⅞	30½	30⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	3	Winnbgo		39	235	3⅝	3½	3½	— ¼
13⅝	9¾	WinterJ 1	9.4	12	28	10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ¼
29½	25	WisEP 2.24	8.4	8	72	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
106	97½	WisE pf8.90	8.9		z50	100	100	100	— ¾
23	19	WisGas 1.92	8.9	7	15	21⅝	21⅜	21½	
28⅞	25¼	WisG pf2.55	9.8		3	26	26	26	
21⅞	18⅝	WiscPL 1.76	9.1	9	20	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛
21¼	17½	WiscPS 1.62	8.3	7	44	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ¼
24⅝	18⅛	Wilco 1.20	5.6	6	12	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
17½	10	WittrR .80	6.8	5	56	11⅞	11¾	11¾	
12½	4⅛	WolvrW .30	2.5	9	342	11⅞	11	11⅞	+ ½
19⅝	12⅝	Womatc .60	4.0	8	31	15	14⅝	15	— ⅛
30⅜	15⅝	WoodPt .40	1.4	13	87	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅛
23	17⅛	Wolwth 1.40	7.0	5	185	20⅛	19⅞	20	— ⅛
32⅝	26½	Wolw pf2.20	7.6		7	29¼	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅜
12⅝	4⅝	WorldAir		50	6	7½	7⅜	7½	
77½	56¾	Wrigly 2.40a	3.6	9	21	67¾	67	67½	— ¼
19⅝	8⅛	Wurlitzr .48	4.3	6	28	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅜
19⅝	10⅛	Wylain .88	6.0	6	17	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
11½	6	WyleLb .36	4.4	5	31	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
7½	2	Wyly			29	5	4⅞	4⅞	
		— X—Y—Z —							
64	40½	Xerox 2	3.5	10	732	58⅛	57⅞	57⅞	— ⅜
50⅝	23	XTRA 1.04	2.9	4	53	35½	34⅞	35½	+ ½
24¾	10	Yates .20	1.0	7	22	19¼	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅛
21⅞	14¼	ZaleCp 1	6.1	8	18	16½	16¼	16½	+ ¼
18⅝	10¼	Zapata .30b	2.3	21	34	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
87	64	Zapata pf 2	3.3		1	61	d61	61	—2½
17⅞	7⅝	ZayreCp		4	127	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	— ½
19⅜	11⅛	ZenithR 1	7.1	33	171	14⅛	13⅞	14	— ⅛
19½	12½	Zurnind .68	4.4	7	34	15⅝	15⅝	15½	— ¼

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Delcared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Tokyo Exchange

February 1, 1979

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	358	Matsu E. Wks	583
Canon	508	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	135
Dai Nip. Print	570	Mitsubi Corp.	432
Fuji Bank	334	Mitsui Co.	281
Fuji Photo	725	Mitsukoshi	568
Hitachi	277	Nippon Elec.	297
Honda Motor	506	Sharp	496
C. Itoh	275	Sony Corp	1,670
Japan Air L.	2,900	Sumitomo Bank	332
Kansai El. Pwr.	1,220	Taisho Marine	248
Kao Soap	651	Takeda	532
Kirin Brewery	469	Teijin	151
Komatsu	374	Tokyo Marine	511
Kubota	786	Toray	192
Matsu El. Ind.	704	Toyota	858

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a ... National Securities Dealers Assn. ... the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial ...

Closing Prices, February 1, 1979

nd	6⅝	6⅞
rol	10	11½
Cp	4⅝	5⅛
nW	10	10½
oss	2⅜	2¾
lcr	21½	22¼
lex	28½	29¼
nc	18⅞	19⅝
3	11½	12½
Cp	21¼	22¼
1	3⅞	4½
st	11⅞	12
os	14⅜	14⅝
ing	15⅜	16½
r	2⅝	2⅞
te	6¼	6⅝
sB	26⅞	27⅜
p	8⅛	8⅝
Gp	2⅝	2⅝
Gs	18½	19¼
Ho	21¾	22½
Lt	15¼	15⅝
Cp	8¼	8¾
HE	14¼	14¾
Rt	11½	12
Rs	5½	5⅞
Fr	16⅛	17
Ms	10⅝	11⅛
e	8½	9⅛
ab	33¼	34
o	11½	12
on	23	24½
r	2½	2⅞
IP	26¼	26⅝
ra	4⅞	5⅛
S	28	29½
rm	18⅛	18⅝
ee	5⅛	6¼
ye	14⅝	14⅞
pS	5	5⅝
Sv	31½	33
BH	2½	3
C	10½	11¼
Air	2½	2⅞
p	7	8½
S	16	16⅝
oa	27⅛	28⅛
ll	9½	10¼
r	4⅛	5½
A	36	36¾
B	30	30⅝
L	28½	30
p	8⅝	9¼
nt	1¼	2⅛
H	22⅝	22⅞
r	21	23
el	35½	37⅜
n	36⅞	36⅞
p	54⅞	57½
3	15½	16½
a	35¼	36⅛
ed	¾	1½

DanlyM	22½	23½
DtaDes	10¼	10⅝
DavtMal	23	25
DekibAg	25¾	26½
DeLuxC	32¼	33
DelCanT	12	13
DetintB	18¼	20¼
DeweyEl	2¼	3⅛
DiaCrys	23¼	24¼
DixnCru	27	28½
Docutel	5⅞	5½
DollrGn	10	10½
Donldsn	23½	24½
DorchGs	11½	11¾
DavlDB	19	19⅝
DunkinD	14⅜	14⅞
Duriron	16½	17½
Eberline	9½	10½
EconLab	24⅛	24⅝
ElPasEl	10⅝	11
ElderBe	8⅝	9½
EleNucl	5⅛	5⅝
ElModul	4⅞	5¾
EnrDev	14	14¾
Entwistl	3⅝	4½
EatOil	19¼	20¼
EthanAl	26	26¾
Fabri	15-16	1 3-16
FidUnLf	26⅝	27⅛
FtBkSys	36⅛	37½
FtBostn	16½	17¼
FtEmpS	9⅛	10⅛
FtWnFin	5¼	5½
Flicker	13⅛	14⅛
FloatPnt	13¾	14⅛
FlaWatU	⅜	⅜
ForestO	15¼	15¾
Formigli	3½	4¼
FrankCo	8⅝	8⅞
FrankEl	13⅝	14⅝
Frndica	22½	24
GnRIEst	7½	9
GnRelns	180	184
GovEFn	11¾	12½
GreenM	12⅝	13⅛
GreyAdv	36	39
Gilinist	16	17½
Gvrodvn	5¾	6¼
Hardwk	11½	12¼
HrpRow	14⅝	15⅞
HarpGp	22½	23¼
HartfNf	16½	17
HenrcF	19¾	20½
Holobm	2½	3
Hoover	10⅞	11¼
HorizRs	1⅛	1⅝
HyattCp	21	21½
Hyattint	13	15½
IndNucl	4¼	4¾
Infraind	3⅜	3⅞
IntelCp	54½	56
IntrcEnr	4½	5½
IntmtGs	14⅛	14⅝
InBkWsh	9⅛	9½
IwaSeUt	25¼	25⅝

JamWPr	8⅝	9⅛
Jamsby	16	16¾
JiffyFd	½	⅞
JostynM	16	16¾
KaisSt pf	17¾	18½
Kalvar	3⅛	3½
Kaman	19	19¾
KmpAm	14	14½
KateGro	⅛	⅛
Kavsam	3¼	4
KearnyT	17⅝	18
KellySv	30½	32
Keuffel	11½	12½
Kimball	18¾	19¼
KingInt	11	12
KnapeV	14½	15¼
Kratos	20½	22
Lancein	21¼	22
LandRes	2⅛	3¼
LaneCo	21	22
LidStar	9½	10¼
LinBcst	37	37¾
Logelrn	11½	12½
MadsGE	16⅛	16⅝
MagellPet	1 3-16	1 5-16
MalorRl	1 1-16	1 5-16
Mallkrl	27¼	28¾
MatAssl	20⅛	20⅝
MaulLP	30½	32
McCorm	14⅝	14⅞
McQuay	11½	12¼
MidsxW	19½	20½
MdldCap	7⅝	8
MidlRes	2¼	2½
MidlBks	27¾	28¾
Millitor	30¼	31½
MissVlG	18	19
MontCol	9	9⅞
MoorePd	15½	16½
MoreRes	2½	3¼
Mostek	18½	19
MotchM	14½	16
MotClub	6⅛	6⅝
Mueller	21½	22½
NorsCp	24½	26
NatGOil	16⅛	17¼
NwidRE	13½	14⅛
NJNGas	16	16½
NielsnA	24⅛	24⅝
NielsnB	24⅛	24⅝
NoCarGs	10⅝	11¼
NoEOl un	66	67
NwtNGs	10¼	10⅝
NwsIPS	16¾	17¼
Noxell	18	18½
OgilvyM	24	24¾
OhFerro	7	8
OtterTP	22	22½
PCAInl	9¾	10¼
PabstB	13½	13⅝
PcGaR	22	22¾
PauleyP	6	6¾
PeerMf	8⅝	9½
PenaEnl	16⅝	17⅝
Petrolll	47¼	43¼

Petlron	19	20
PierceSS	12¼	13
Pinkrtn	27	28
PlanHiB	19½	20
Plastine	2	3
Possis	3⅛	3⅝
Progrp	1⅛	1½
PbSvNC	10¼	10⅝
PuriBen	20½	21⅝
PulDCap	8¼	8¾
Qualinns	5⅛	5½
RogenPr	5¾	6¼
Raychm	77½	79½
Raymnd	23½	24½
RecaEa	8½	8⅞
ReadEr	26½	27¼
RobbMy	31	32
Poselon	4	5
Rouse	9¼	9½
RusStov	15	15½
Sadlier	3⅝	4⅛
SconDt	2¾	3
ScrippH	49	52
SecPac	28⅝	29
SeisDell	9½	10
Svcmstr	30	31
Shawmt	32½	33½
SolldSIS	10	11
SColWir	15	15¾
SwGsCp	11	11⅝
SwElSv	16	16¾
Standyn	24¾	25⅛
StdRegs	25½	26½
StanHP	21½	22½
SterlSt	5⅝	6⅛
StrawCl	26	27½
SuperEl	7½	7⅞
TIME DC	4½	5
Tampax	31¾	32¾
TecumP	58½	60½
Tennant	28½	30½
Tiffany	40½	42½
Tiprary	9⅛	9⅝
ToscoCp	6⅝	6⅞
TrnsOcO	19	19⅝
TricoPd	55	57
TrimOG	4⅝	5⅛
TysonFd	14	15
UnMcGil	8½	9½
USSurg	19⅝	20⅛
USTrck	15	15½
UVaBsh	22⅜	23¼
UpPenP	16¾	17½
ValvGas	10	10½
VanDus	17¾	18½
VanceSn	5¼	6
Velcro	8⅝	9
VaNBsh	14	14¾
WshEnr	14⅝	15⅝
WebbRs	9¾	10½
Weldtrn	1½	2¼
WightnMo	8⅛	9
WellsGo	2¾	3½
WinMip	3¾	4⅛
WmorC	28½	29¼
WoodLal	28½	29¼
WWEng	5 11-16	5 15-16
WrightW	6½	6⅞
ZionUtq	20¾	21⅞

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Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	10 5/16-10 7/16	3 9/16-3 11/16	Par-⅛	13⅛-13⅜	7¼-7½
2 M.	10 7/16-10 9/16	3¾-3⅞	Par-⅛	13⅜-13⅝	7⅞-8⅛
3 M.	10 9/16-10 11/16	3 13/16-3 15/16	1/16-3/16	13½-13¾	8-8¼
6 M.	10 13/16-10 15/16	4⅛-4¼	¼-⅜	13 9/16-13 13/16	8 9/16-8 13/16
1 Y.	10¾-10⅞	4 5/16-4 7/16	½-⅝	13⅝-13⅞	9-9¼

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the February 1, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.0335	4.022	107.94 *	47.07 *	0.2398	—	6.864 *	118.975 *	39.035 *
Brussels (c)	29.685	58.60	15.7385	6.86	3.49325 *	14.578	—	17.3625	5.692
Frankfurt	1.8845	3.7336	—	43.61 *	2.225 x	92.62 *	6.348 *	110.20 *	36.16 *
London(z)	1.9805	—	3.7305	8.5525	1,678.50	4.024	58.70	3.39	10.3225
Milan	845.30	1,677.20	450.45	196.35	—	417.32	28.63	496.63	163.06
Paris	4.32	8.5435	229.52 *	—	5.096 x	212.55 *	14.5825 *	253.15 *	83.05 *
Zurich	1.71095	3.3889	90.8066 *	39.58025 *	0.20215	84.21505 *	5.7715 *	—	32.8376 *

The following are Dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish Krone: 5.201 ; Escudo: 47.45 ; Israeli £: N.Q. ; Peseta: 70.135 ; Schilling: 13.735 ; Sw.Krona: 4.4055 ; Yen: 203.425 ; Norw. Krone: 5.1525 ; Fin Mark: 3.995 ; Belgian Financial Franc:30.075 ; Hong Kong $: 4.75825 ; Singapore $: 2.1725 ; Canadian $: 83.295 U.S. cents.

(c) Commercial Franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

INSILCO OVERSEAS CAPITAL CORPORATION N.V.

Guaranteed Floating Rate Loan Notes 1980

In accordance with the provisions of the above Notes, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Fiscal Agent, has determined the rate of interest payable with respect to Coupon No. 18 on Tuesday, July 31, 1979 to be Twelve and one-fourth per cent (12¼%) per annum.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company
OF NEW YORK, *Fiscal Agent*

DATED: February 1, 1979

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

EASTERN ASPHALT COMPANY

ORTHODOX ST., AT THE DELAWARE RIVER
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

COMPLETE ASPHALT MFG. PLANT & EXCAVATION & PAVING EQUIPMENT

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1979. STARTING AT 11:30 A.M.

FEATURING

ASPHALT PLANT: SIMPLICITY 2-TON PLANT, BOLLARD 2½-TON PLANT, ASPHALT STORAGE TANKS 1,200 EA. WITH HOT OIL HEATERS, FUEL STORAGE TANK 10,000 GA. GARDNER DENVER COMPRESSOR, WATER PUMPS, 4 COMPARTMENT COLD FEED BINS WITH 8 FEEDER & 2 CONVEYORS, 150 TONS PER HOUR. TRUCK INVENTORY: (2) FORD 3/4 TON PICK UP 1973; GMC 1/2 TON PICK-UP 1969; CHEVY 1/2 TON PICK-UP 1969; GMC UTILITY 1969; INTERNATIONAL 1/2 TON 1970; MACK FLAT BED 1965; 26,000 GROSS; BROCKWAY TANDEM TRACTOR 1965; GMC FUEL TRUCK 1959.
ROLLERS: GALION 3 WHEEL 10-12 TON 1966, (2) GALION TANDEM 10-14 TON 1965, (4) BUFFALO SPRING TANDEM 10-14 TON, VIBRA PLUS, ESSICK 1 TON TANDEM, ESSICK WALK BEHIND, INGRAM TANDEM 3-5 TON.
EXCAVATION & PAVING: SULLAIR WHEEL MOUNTED COMPRESSOR MODEL 150, 1972 ALLIS-CHALMERS GRADER MODEL M100 1970, WARNER SWAZEY GRADALL (ON RUBBER) MODEL G660 1971, CEDAR RAPIDS RUBBER TIRED PAVED MODEL BSF3R 1973, BARBER GREENE ELECTRIC STACKING CONVEYOR, MICHIGAN RUBBER TIRED LOADER, DYNAHOE MODEL 160B, ALLIED HY-RAM WITH DYNAHOE & GRADALL MOUNTS MODEL 77.
TRAILORS: RODGERS 2 AXLE LOW-BED DETACHABLE 1973, ATLANTIC-MOBIL PLANT LAB #150 WITH OFFICE & LAB EQUIPMENT, (2) UTILITY STORAGE VANS.
MISC. ITEMS: CANFIELD AUTOMATIC CURBER, ODEL SPREADER, (2) HOMOLITE GENERATORS, CORE MACHINE, SURVEY TRANSIT, GREASE RACK, TOOL & ASPHALT HEATERS, MOTOROLA BASE STATION WITH RADIOS, REPEATER & 75' TOWER.
INVENTORY: SAND 175T, SCREENINGS 60T, 1B STONE 60T, 2B STONE 200T, 2A MODIFIED 70T, PSP (COLD PATCH) 400T, AC 16,000 GA, #2 FUEL 7,000 GA. (IN TANKS) 800 GAL (IN FUEL TRUCK) ALL TONNAGE APPROX.

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AUCTIONEER'S TELEPHONE: (609) 387-3156.
PLANT TELEPHONE: (215) 744-3777, MR. NASSIB.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Thu	Year Ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	N.A.	N.A.
Coffe 4 Santos, lb	1.32	2.07 ½
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.47	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	288.00	259.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	214.75
Steel scrap No. 1hvy Pitt.	91-92	71-72
Lead spot, lb	.40-.42	0.33
Copper elect., lb	80¾-81¾	63¾
Tin (Straits), lb	7.0000	5.94620
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.35½	0.30½
Silver N.Y., oz	6.660	4.875
Gold N.Y., oz	229.60	175.20
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931) February 1, 1979	1,011.40 f	900.90 f

p—Preliminary
f—Final
*—Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES
February 1, 1979

MAINE POTATOES
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	5.72	5.72	5.64	5.66	—.08
Apr	5.99	5.99	5.94	5.94	—.10
May	6.75	6.76	6.65	6.68	.

Est. sales: 751; sales Wed. 1,489.

Total open interest Wed. 12,083 up 287 from Tues.

COFFEE 'C'
37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	126.00	128.20	125.65	127.50	—0.26
May	124.00	125.50	123.50	125.23	+0.31
Jul	123.50	125.50	123.75	125.36	+0.82
Sep	123.25	125.25	122.90	125.10	—0.22
Dec	122.75	124.49	122.50	124.22	—0.51
Mar	122.90	122.90	122.90	122.90	—0.10
May	123.00	123.00	122.90	122.98	—0.02

Est. sales: 1,665; sales Wed. 1,871.

Total open interest Wed. 7,113, off 129 from Mon.

SUGAR NO. 11
112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	8.35	8.35	8.18	8.23	+0.01
May	8.64	8.64	8.49	8.83	—0.01
Jul	8.86	8.86	8.73	8.79	+0.01
Sep	9.05	9.05	8.95	9.02	+0.02
Oct	9.14	9.17	9.06	9.12	+0.01
Mar	9.80	9.80	9.72	9.72	—0.03

Est. sales: 5,875; sales Wed. 4,926.

Total open interest Wed. 35,004, up 426 from Tues.

COCOA
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	147.00	148.00	145.25	147.25	—2.00
May	148.75	149.50	147.25	149.45	—0.90
Jul	149.85	151.00	149.15	151.45	—0.25
Sep	151.80	152.25	150.50	152.70	—0.45
Dec	153.50	155.25	153.50	155.45	—0.30
Mar	157.00	157.00	157.00	157.45	

Est. sales: 821; sales Wed. 1,247.

Total open interest Wed. 7,782, off 277 from Tues.

ORANGE JUICE.
15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	120.00	121.80	119.75	120.35	+1.05
May	122.40	124.20	122.10	122.75	+1.05
Jul	124.20	125.50	123.70	124.00	+0.65
Sep	126.00	126.10	124.60	125.00	+0.35
Nov	121.75	121.85	119.50	119.50	—1.00
Jan	113.25	114.00	113.25	113.35	—0.15
Mar	113.70	114.00	113.50	114.00	+0.70

Est. sales: 1,100; sales Wed. 1,063.

Total open interest Wed. 7,916, off 152 from Tues.

COTTON, No. 2.
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	63.25	62.29	62.80	63.00	—0.58
May	65.50	65.50	65.00	65.30	—0.52
Jul	66.95	66.95	66.40	66.70	—0.60
Oct	64.50	64.75	64.30	64.73	+0.13
Dec	63.15	63.22	62.92	63.20	—0.17
Mar	64.06	64.06	64.06	64.19	—0.20

Est. sales: 8,550; sales Wed. 4,871.

Total open interest Wed. 35,702, up 27 from Tues.

COPPER
25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Feb	78.10	78.10	78.10	79.65	
Mar	78.80	80.35	78.50	80.10	+1.20
Apr	80.10	80.35	80.10	80.55	+1.10
May	79.75	81.30	79.50	81.00	+1.05
Jul	80.40	81.90	80.10	81.60	+0.90
Sep	80.95	82.10	80.70	81.90	+0.55
Dec	81.45	82.60	80.70	82.20	+0.25
Jan	81.95	82.00	81.95	82.25	+0.05
Mar	82.25	83.20	81.75	82.35	—0.15
May	82.90	82.90	82.90	82.45	—0.35
Sep	83.30	83.90	82.90	82.65	—0.85

Est. sales: 12,000; sales Wed. 10,038.

Total open interest Wed. 53,776 off 714 from Tues.

N.Y.SILVER.
5,000 troy oz; cents per oz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	671.00	674.90	666.00	671.90	—3.60
Apr	672.00	672.00	672.00	675.20	—3.50
May	677.00	681.00	672.50	675.20	—3.50
Jul	684.00	687.50	679.50	678.50	—3.50
Sep	692.00	696.00	688.00	685.90	—3.50
Dec	703.00	706.20	699.00	693.50	—3.50
Jan	708.00	714.50	704.00	709.60	—3.50
Mar	715.80	719.50	712.00	718.00	—3.50
May	726.00	726.00	722.00	726.40	—3.60
Jul	732.00	732.00	729.50	734.80	—3.60
Sep	738.80	738.80	738.80	743.20	—3.70

Est. sales: 16,000; sales Wed. 24,910.

Total open interest Wed. 245,244 off 27.-

U.S. Commodity Prices

PLATINUM
50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Apr	381.50	387.90	378.10	386.60	+1.90
Jul	383.50	389.00	381.00	388.10	+1.40
Oct	385.00	389.50	383.50	390.20	+1.50
Jan	386.00	392.50	385.00	392.50	+1.70
Apr	386.00	388.50	388.50	394.60	+1.80
Jul	390.00	391.50	391.50	396.60	.

Est. sales: 2,066; sales Wed. 1,773.

Total open interest Wed. 8,755 off 82 from Tues.

GOLD 100 troy ounce contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Feb	231.20	231.20	228.60	231.40	—1.10
Mar	232.00	233.10	231.60	233.20	—1.30
Apl	234.50	236.60	232.60	235.20	—1.40
Jne	239.00	239.50	236.60	239.30	—1.40
Aug	242.30	243.10	241.80	243.40	—1.40
Oct	248.00	248.00	245.00	247.60	—1.40
Dec	250.50	252.00	248.70	251.80	—1.40
Feb	255.00	255.80	254.00	256.10	—1.40
Apr	258.00	259.00	257.50	260.40	—1.40
Jne	263.50	263.80	261.00	264.80	—1.30
Aug	266.20	268.60	266.20	269.30	—1.20
Oct	273.50	273.50	271.00	273.80	—1.10
Dec	N.Q.	N.T.	N.T.	278.30	—1.10

Sales estimated :25,000

CHICAGO FUTURES
February 1, 1979

WHEAT
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	3.51½	3.52	3.48¼	3.51¾	+.00¼
May	3.30½	3.31	3.28	3.30¾	—.00½
Jul	3.16	3.16	3.13½	3.14	—.02½
Sep	3.19¾	3.19¾	3.17	3.17¼	—.02¾
Dec	3.29¾	3.29¾	3.27	3.27	—.03½
Mar	3.37	3.37	3.37	3.37	—.02

Sales Wed. 5,561.

Total open interest Wed. 39,007, off 440 from Tues.

CORN
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	2.34	2.34¼	2.33¼	2.33½	—.00¾
May	2.43	2.43¼	2.42¼	2.42½	—.00¾
Jul	2.48½	2.48¾	2.47	2.47¼	—.01½
Sep	2.51¼	2.51¼	2.48¾	2.49	—.02¼
Dec	2.54¾	2.55	2.52½	2.53	—.02¼
Mar	2.61¾	2.61¾	2.59½	2.60½	—.02¼

Sales Wed. 19,218.

Total open interest Wed. 136,182, up 375 from Tues.

SOYBEANS
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	7.07	7.10	7.01	7.09½	+.03½
May	7.18	7.24	7.14	7.23	+.04¼
Jul	7.28	7.33	7.23	7.32¼	+.05¼
Aug	7.20	7.28	7.18	7.27½	+.05¼
Sep	6.93	7.00	6.92½	7.00	+.06
Nov	6.82	6.87½	6.79½	6.87	+.05¼
Jan	6.89	6.94½	6.88½	6.94¼	+.05¼
Mar	6.98	7.03	6.97	7.03	+.05

Sales Wed: 43,833.

Total open interest Wed. 122,783, up 980 from Tues.

SOYBEAN MEAL
100 tons; dollars per ton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	190.10	190.50	188.40	190.20	—.40
May	192.50	192.50	190.50	191.90	—.30
Jul	193.50	193.90	192.60	193.70	—.20
Aug	193.50	194.30	193.00	194.00	
Sep	193.00	193.00	191.80	193.00	—1.00
Oct	188.60	189.00	187.90	189.00	—.80
Dec	188.30	188.30	187.50	188.10	—.70
Jan	188.20	188.50	188.20	188.20	—1.00

Sales Wed. 11,221.

Total open interest Wed. 48,076, up 479 from Tues.

SOYBEAN OIL
60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	25.10	25.40	25.10	25.33	+.19
May	25.40	25.60	25.31	25.58	+.21
Jul	25.50	25.70	25.40	25.63	+.23
Aug	25.55	25.68	25.40	25.65	+.25
Sep	25.00	25.23	24.86	25.12	+.32
Oct	24.41	24.80	24.41	24.73	+.28
Dec	24.30	24.70	24.25	24.60	+.32
Jan	24.30	24.60	24.30	24.57	+.35
Mar	24.25	24.60	24.25	24.55	+.35

Sales Wed. 13,368.

Total open interest Wed. 50,713, up 533 from Tues.

OATS
5,000 bu; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	1.36	1.37	1.35	1.37	+.00¾
May	1.42¼	1.43¾	1.42	1.43½	+.00¾
Jul	1.47½	1.48¼	1.47	1.48¼	+.00½
Sep	1.51	1.52	1.51	1.52	+.00¾
Dec	.	.	.	1.57½	+.01

Sales Wed. 484.

Total open interest Wed. 6,212, up 18 from Tues.

LIVE BEEF CATTLE
40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Feb	65.37	65.40	64.10	64.45	—1.12
Apr	66.40	66.45	65.20	65.20	—1.50
Jun	67.30	67.40	66.17	66.17	—1.50
Aug	66.30	66.30	64.95	65.07	—1.38
Oct	65.25	65.25	63.70	63.85	—1.35
Dec	66.00	66.00	64.50	64.67	—1.30
Jan	66.17	66.20	65.42	65.42	—1.50
Feb	66.80	66.80	65.55	65.85	—1.20
Apr	67.35	67.90	67.00	67.00	—1.22
Jun	68.50	68.50	67.55	67.80	—1.05

Est. sales: 31,246; sales Wed. 25,975.

Total open interest Wed. 90,705, up 3,699 from Tues.

FEEDER CATTLE
42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	80.35	80.42	79.17	79.32	—1.35
Apr	81.00	81.05	79.50	79.77	—1.23
May	80.80	80.80	79.35	79.45	—1.40
Aug	81.55	81.60	80.15	80.15	—1.50
Sep	81.45	81.45	80.25	80.25	—1.50
Oct	80.80	80.85	79.60	79.60	—1.50
Nov	81.80	81.80	80.65	80.65	—1.50
Jan	83.00	83.00	81.90	81.90	—1.50

Est. sales: 3,654; sales Wed. 2,996.

Total open interest Wed. 24,252, up 701 from Tues.

PORK BELLIES
36,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Feb	63.70	64.60	62.50	64.50	+.70
Mar	63.25	64.30	62.05	64.00	+.85
May	63.65	64.50	62.50	64.25	+.80
Jul	63.70	64.00	62.40	63.95	+.45
Aug	62.20	62.20	60.70	61.95	+.35

Est. sales: 5,598; sales Wed. 5,284.

Total open interest Wed. 10,597, up 416 from Tues.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev	1978 High	1978 Low
Amsterdam	93.00	93.20	100.80	85.60
Brussels	113.74	114.27	119.79	94.04
Frankfurt	154.53	155.99	164.44	141.16
London 30	468.50	467.70	535.50	433.40
London 500	243.40	241.89	265.03	205.42
Milan	73.07	72.27	82.52	55.45
Paris	120.66	121.70	127.35	78.10
Sydney	575.01	568.39	575.01	441.19
Tokyo (n)	461.50	462.97	462.97	364.04
Tokyo (o)	6,200.00	6,212.78	6,212.78	3,867.91
Zurich	337.80	338.00	342.00	289.50

(n) new (o) old

LIVE HOGS
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Feb	54.15	54.25	53.50	54.20	—.10
Apr	50.95	51.05	50.05	50.55	—.57
Jun	52.30	52.35	51.25	52.05	—.30
Jul	52.50	52.60	51.60	52.17	—.48
Aug	49.75	50.02	49.25	49.50	—.55
Oct	47.10	47.10	46.50	46.70	—.42
Dec	47.80	47.80	47.15	47.50	—.32
Feb	47.60	47.70	47.35	47.40	—.27
Apr	45.70	45.70	45.40	45.40	—.35

Est. sales: 7,594; sales Wed. 6,495.

Total open interest Wed. 26,338, up 1,021, from Tues.

ICED BROILERS
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Feb	46.85	46.90	46.80	46.90	.
Mar	46.80	46.80	46.50	46.60	—.30
Apr	46.80	46.80	46.60	46.60	—.22
May	48.20	48.20	48.00	48.00	—.40
Jun	49.80	50.00	49.75	50.00	+.10
Jul	49.35	49.40	49.25	49.40	—.10

Sales Wed. 51.

Total open interest Wed. 805, up 9 from Tues.

SHELL EGGS
22,500 doz.; cents per doz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Feb	56.75	56.90	56.25	56.25	—.35
Mar	55.25	55.30	54.90	54.90	—.35
Apr	51.65	51.90	51.60	51.90	+.40
May	49.50	49.70	49.50	49.70	.
Sep	57.70	57.80	57.70	57.80	+.10

Est. sales: 37; sales Wed. 102.

Total open interest Wed. 956, off 3 from Tues.

LUMBER
100,000 bd. ft.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	222.50	226.80	222.50	226.80	+5.00
May	219.00	222.60	218.50	222.60	+5.00
Jul	217.30	221.40	215.40	221.40	+5.00
Sep	215.50	219.80	213.10	219.80	+5.00
Nov	207.00	210.80	205.50	210.80	+5.00

Est. sales: 2,926; sales Wed. 2,340.

Total open interest Wed. 8,420, up 196 from Tues.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives
February 1, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
McGrw Hill	597,500	28⅝	+ ⅞
Carrier Cp	553,200	27⅛	+ ¼
Asarco Inc	496,200	19¼	— ½
Gard Denv	364,800	30⅝	+ ⅜
SearsRoeb	332,600	21⅜	+ ⅛
Weyerhsr	291,600	29⅝	— ¼
Schlitz Brw	289,900	12⅝	+1½
Sterl Drug	277,400	16⅝	— ⅜
Exxon	265,600	51⅛	
Boeing	246,700	76½	+1⅛
White Cons	231,600	21¾	+2⅛
AmTT	228,900	63½	+ ⅜
Citicorp	224,100	24⅛	— ⅜
Texaco Inc	222,300	24¼	
Avon Prod	213,400	52	—1½

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	27.93	34.24
Advanced	568	472
Volume Up (in millions)	11.74	6.39
Declined	801	1,041
Volume Down (in millions)	11.44	20.06
Unchanged	464	370
Total issues	1,883	1,883
New highs	18	18
New lows	12	8

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	837.49	843.99	832.55	840.87	+1.65
20 Trn	213.87	215.72	211.97	214.31	—0.24
15 Util	104.63	104.94	103.96	104.53	—0.38
65 Stk	284.03	286.05	282.11	284.77	+0.05

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	100.38	99.01	99.96	+0.03
Industrials	111.85	110.32	111.49	+0.08
Utilities	51.58	50.99	51.42	—0.03
Finance	11.65	11.50	11.59	—0.02
Transp.	13.35	13.10	13.27	—0.04

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	56.00	55.79	56.00	+0.01
Industrials	61.43	61.17	61.43	Unch.
Transp.	42.99	42.72	42.99	—0.15
Utilities	39.56	39.44	39.56	+0.09
Finance	57.45	57.34	57.45	—0.16

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
January 31	136,523	266,389	953
January 30	130,409	283,227	1,139
January 29	159,046	314,501	932
January 26	136,347	287,172	1,271
January 25	118,045	249,768	1,304

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
ResrtIntA	115,800	33⅝	+ ¾
HouOilM	75,500	16¼	— ⅜
Syntex Corp	69,600	36	— ¼
GtBas Pet	57,800	6½	+ ¾
Instrum Sys	44,800	1⅛	
AtlasCM	38,400	2⅞	
Amdahl	32,300	45⅛	
Comdn	29,900	25¼	—1
BrownFor B	28,100	33¼	+ ¼
LoewsTh wt	28,100	17⅝	+ ⅜

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	2.32	2.54
Advanced	231	218
Volume Up (in millions)	0.96	0.68
Declined	318	397
Volume Down (in millions)	0.83	1.37
Unchanged	249	238
Total issues	798	853
New highs	7	10
New lows	3	6

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
159.24	158.52	158.78	—0.46

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—18

Am Stores	GenAmOil	OKC Corp
Bluebird In	Gen Host	Quanex n
ContCopp	Gen Steel	Skil Corp
Del Monte	Gdrich pfB	Soo Line
Dick AB	Marathn Oil	SooLine wi
Gard Denv	Newmont	Wash Steel

NEW LOWS—12

Adams Exp	ContAirLin	NatLiberty
Borden	Duq 7.20pf	PSvCol 7.15pf
Castle Cke	KLM Airl	RancoInc
CinG 4.75pf	KCPL 4.50pf	ZapataCp pf

NYSE Prices End Mixed

(Continued from Page 7)

of about $445 million, up from $397.9 million in 1977.

ABC Records, which had a $29.8 million operating loss in 1977, has been sold to the entertainment conglomerate MCA, Inc. The price of the deal was not disclosed.

Marathon Oil raised dthe quarterly dividend to 60 cents from 55 cents payable March 10 of record Feb. 13.

Avon Products said its board and that of Tiffany have authorized drawing up an agreement for Avon to acquire Tiffany for 0.845 Avon share for each Tiffany share. Avon lost 1½ to 52 and Tiffany eased ⅛ to 40½ bid in Over-the-Counter trading.

Del Monte Corp. said shareholders approved the plan to merge into R.J. Reynolds Industries. Del Monte also said it received a satisfactory Internal Revenue Service tax ruling. The company said the merger will be effective Feb. 2.

NCR Corp. said it raised it bid to purchase 45 percent of Comten stock to $26 a share cash from $22. NCR's new offer matches one by Amdahl for the same percentage of Comten stock. NCR gained one to 66⅞. Comten added 1¼ to 25¾ bid in OTC trading.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange fell, with the market-value index off 0.46 point to 158.78.

U.S. TREASURY BILLS
$1 million; pts. of 100 pct.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	90.84	90.92	90.82	90.90	+.1
Jun	90.68	90.80	90.67	90.78	+.1
Sep	90.64	90.73	90.63	90.71	+.[illegible]
Dec	90.70	90.78	90.68	90.77	+.[illegible]
Mar	90.72	90.83	90.72	90.81	+.[illegible]
Jun	90.81	90.91	90.80	90.87	+.[illegible]
Sep	90.87	90.95	90.87	90.90	+.[illegible]
Dec	90.93	90.97	90.91	90.95	+.[illegible]

Est. sales: 6,098; sales Wed. 6,18[illegible]

Total open interest Wed. 54,192, off 702 from Tues.

IMM Futures
February 1, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch
SWISS FRANC					
Mar	0.5930	0.5947	0.5905	0.5947	Unch
June	0.6065	0.6098	0.6060	0.6082 a	—0.001
Sept	0.6235	0.6235	0.6209	0.6225 a	—0.001
Dec	0.6375	0.6395	0.6350	0.6395	+0.001
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.6493	Unch
GUILDER					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.4975	Unch
FRENCH FRANC					
Mar	0.2320	0.2320	0.2320	0.2320	—0.000
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2360	Unch
YEN					
Mar	4980	5031	4955	5026	+00[illegible]
June	5068	5125	5047	5120 a	+00[illegible]
Sept	5165	5182 b	5145	5182 b	—00[illegible]
Dec	5255	5306 b	5255	5306 b	—00[illegible]
Initial 0.00 omitted					
STERLING					
Mar	1.9745	1.9790	1.9700	1.9760	—0.00[illegible]
June	1.9620	1.9630	1.9565	1.9625	+0.001
Sept	1.9460	1.9480	1.9430	1.9480	+0.00[illegible]
Dec	1.9350	1.9350	1.9310	1.9310	—0.002
CANADIAN DOLLAR					
Mar	0.8305	0.8341	0.8305	0.8338	—0.00[illegible]
June	0.8301	0.8330	0.8301	0.8326	—0.00[illegible]
Sept	0.8317	0.8326	0.8308 a	0.8320	—0.00[illegible]
Dec	0.8293	0.8295	0.8295	0.8295	—0.00[illegible]
DEUTSCHE MARK					
Mar	0.5358	0.5369	0.5341	0.5368	—0.00[illegible]
June	0.5440	0.5462	0.5431	0.5460	—0.00[illegible]
Sept	0.5525	0.5543	0.5503	0.5525 a	—0.00[illegible]
Dec	0.5585	0.5615 b	0.5585	0.5613 b	—0.00[illegible]
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5780	Unch

London Metals Market
(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
February 1, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	914.00	915.00	904.00	905.[illegible]
3 months	927.00	927.50	920.00	920.[illegible]
Cathodes: spot	903.00	905.00	889.00	890.[illegible]
3 months	918.50	919.00	907.50	908.[illegible]
Tin: spot	7,170.00	7,190.00	7,050.00	7,055.[illegible]
3 months	7,110.00	7,120.00	7,000.00	7,010.[illegible]
Lead: spot	535.00	537.00	522.00	524.[illegible]
3 months	500.00	501.00	492.00	492.[illegible]
Zinc: spot	366.50	367.50	365.50	366.[illegible]
3 months	379.00	380.00	378.50	279.[illegible]
Silver: spot	334.50	334.80	335.90	336.[illegible]
3 months	344.00	344.20	345.40	345.[illegible]

London Commodities
(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
February 1, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Mar	105.00	103.40	103.75	103.90	103.10	103.[illegible]
May	109.00	106.40	107.95	108.00	106.40	106.5[illegible]
Aug	113.25	107.00	112.25	112.30	110.65	110.7[illegible]
Oct	116.00	113.75	114.85	114.96	113.60	113.7[illegible]
Dec	118.50	117.75	117.75	117.75	116.10	116.2[illegible]
Mar	123.50	121.10	122.90	122.95	121.20	121.2[illegible]
May	N.T.	N.T.	125.50	125.55	123.80	123.8[illegible]
4,431 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Mar	1,690	1,664	1,686	1,688	1,372.5	1,37[illegible]
May	1,736	1,707	1,727	1,728	1,738	1,73[illegible]
Jul	1,766	1,739	1,757	1,758	1,766	1,76[illegible]
Sep	1,795	1,772	1,785	1,790	1,798	1,80[illegible]
Dec	1,840	1,822	1,835	1,839	1,844.5	1,84[illegible]
Mar	1,865	1,850	1,863	1,867	1,870	1,870.[illegible]
May	1,880	1,880	1,975	1,900	1,880	1,895.[illegible]
4,559 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Mar	1,430	1,399	1,428	1,429	1,288	1,28[illegible]
May	1,307	1,270	1,305	1,306	1,286	1,28[illegible]
Jul	1,248	1,210	1,246	1,247	1,231	1,23[illegible]
Sep	1,196	1,165	1,950	1,197	1,185	1,18[illegible]
Nov	1,155	1,126	1,155	1,159	1,148	1,15[illegible]
Jan	1,130	1,198	1,131	1,134	1,115	1,11[illegible]
Mar	1,110	1,175	1,109	1,111	New	New
5,767 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities
(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
February 1, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Mar	848	826	833	839	+ [illegible]
May	875	854	860	865	+ [illegible]
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	875	885	+ [illegible]
Aug	912	910	901	912	+ [illegible]
Oct	935	935	925	934	— [illegible]
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	920	930	+ [illegible]
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	945	955	Unch.
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	990	1,005	+ [illegible]
160 lots.					
COCOA					
Mar	1,395	1,380	1,392	1,395	+ [illegible]
May	1,425	1,404	1,415	1,420	+ [illegible]
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	1,410	-	+ [illegible]
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,455	1,485	+ [illegible]
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,500	1,505	+ [illegible]
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.Q.	N.Q.	+ [illegible]
66 lots					

European Markets
(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	30.20
Albert Heijn	119.30
Algembank	371.00
Amrobank	79.00
A'Dam Rub	61.50
Fokker	26.50
Heineken	94.00
H.V.A.	47.50
Hoogovens	33.10
K.L.M.	115.00
Nat. Nedder	112.50
Pakhoed	46.50
Philips	23.90
Robeco	166.50
Rolinco	129.10
Rorento	122.40
Royal Dutch	128.30
Unilever	125.00
Van Ommer	168.00
VMF-Stork	43.00

Brussels

Arbed	2,340
GBL (B lamb)	1,780
Cockerill	518
Electrobel	6,860
GB-Inno-BM	2,600
Hoboken	2,960
Petrofina	3,560
Pn. Gevaert	1,398
Soc. Generale	2,105
Solvay	2,590
Un. Miniere	764

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	69.90
B.A.S.F	134.00
Bayer	135.50
Commerzbnk	211.10
Cont. Gummi	65.60
Daimler	321.50
Demag	170.00
Deutsche Bnk	288.20
Dresdner Bnk	228.50
Hoechst	134.00
Hoesch	47.50
Karlstadt	332.00
Kaufhof	250.00
K.H.D.	213.00
Lufthansa	98.00
Mannesman	169.80
Metallgesell.	268.00
Neckermann	172.50
RWE new	177.10
Schering	245.20
Siemens	264.00
Thyssen	109.00
Varta	183.00
Veba	137.80
Volkswagen	246.30

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.49
Anglo-Am	0.46
Barclays Bnk	3.85
Beecham Gp	6.15
BICC	1.26
Boots	1.91
Bowater	1.85
BAT Ind.	3.06
Brit.-Oxyg	0.69½
Brit. Pet.	9.12
Burmah	0.93
Cadbury Sc	0.57
Chartered	1.57
Courtaulds	1.11
De Beer D	4.45
Decca Rec	4.10
Distillers	2.07
Dunlop	0.64
E Mus Ind	1.38
GEC	3.25
Free St Ged	22.00
GKN	2.46
Glaxo Gp	4.83
Gold Fields	2.02
Gt Un St	2.9[illegible]
Guinness	1.6[illegible]
Hawker-Sidd	2.[illegible]
Hudson Bay	$13[illegible]
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.5
Imps	0.87
Marks & Spen.	0.8[illegible]
Metal Box	3.1
Nichols	0.8[illegible]
Plessey	1.0[illegible]
Rand Mines	0.4[illegible]
Rank Org.	2.4[illegible]
Royal Dutch	47[illegible]
R.T.Z.	2.7[illegible]
Shell	5.8[illegible]
Thorn (A)	3.5[illegible]
Tube Invest.	3.4[illegible]
Union Corp.	3.3[illegible]
Vickers	1.8[illegible]
War L 3½	0.28[illegible]
West Deep	$11[illegible]
West Drief	$13.0
West Hold	$27.0
West Min	1.6[illegible]
Woolworth	0.6[illegible]
ZCI	0.14[illegible]

Milan

Bastogi	533.0
ERBA	1,300.0
ErcMarelli	227.0
Fiat	2,875.0
Finsider	176.5
Generali	35,450.0
IFI	2,340.0
Italgas	778.0
Italsider	385.0
LaRinas	64.0
Montedis	193.9
Olivetti	995.0
Pirelli	1,832.[illegible]
Snia Visco	890.[illegible]

Paris

Air Liquide	392.0
Alimentaire	N.Q.
Aquitaine	559.0
BSN	518.0
Carrefour	1,442.0
Cim Lafarge	257.0
Cie Bancaire	436.1
CFP	140.0
CGE	393.0
CCF	140.1
Ferodo	399.0
Imetal	57.2
L'Oreal	746.0
Mach Bull	58.2
Michelin	1,050.0
Moet Henn	566.0
Moulinex	137.5
Paribas	289.9
PUK	75.4
Penarroya	40.9
Perrier	282.1
Peugeot	407.0
Rh Poulenc	111.0
Sacilor	18.1
St Gobain	146.0
Suez	289.0
Telemecan	820.0
Thomson	232.9
Usinor	11.7

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,3[illegible]
Buehrle	2,6[illegible]
B Boveri	1,7[illegible]
Cib Geigy	1,2[illegible]
Cr Suisse	2,2[illegible]
Fisher	6[illegible]
HofRochN	7,9[illegible]
Nestle	3,6[illegible]
Sandoz	4,1[illegible]
Ste B. Suisse	4[illegible]
Sulzer	2,6[illegible]
U.B. Suisse	3,3[illegible]

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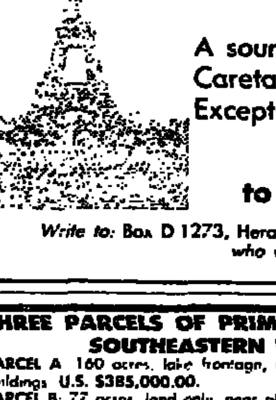
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هكذا من الاصل

AMEX Trading Closing Prices February 1

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
13⅞	9⅝	AAR	.38	3.1	8	9	12¼	12	12⅛	+ ¼
6⅝	3½	AAV	.29e	7.3	6	1	4	4	4	
12	6⅝	APS	.36	3.9	7	21	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
2¾	1⅛	ATI				10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
17¾	7	AVC				9	9	9	9	— ⅛
34⅝	17	AVX	.32	1.2	10	143	27¾	25⅝	27¾	+1½
7⅝	3⅛	AZL				39	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
5	2⅝	Action				21	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
14⅛	6⅝	ActionCp	.24b	2.3	7	24	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
15¼	6⅝	AdamR	.12	1.0	10	42	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝	+ ⅝
24⅛	13¼	AdobeO	.20	1.1	17	57	18½	18	18⅛	
2⅝	1½	AerisCp			5	23	2	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
18⅛	9½	AeroFlo	.30a	2.3	5	15	13⅛	13	13	— ½
7⅞	2	Aeronco			13	48	6¼	5¾	6⅛	+ ⅛
9⅞	6½	AfterSix	.32	4.7	5	10	7	6⅞	6⅞	
8	3⅝	AlskAir	.20r	3.7	3	17	5⅝	5¼	5½	
5¼	2⅝	AlbaW	.10e	2.0	3	33u	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
8½	5	Alcolac	.18	2.7	7	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8½	2	AllegA wtO				48	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	— ¼
1⅜	⅛	AllegA wtN				109	¼	3-16	3-16	
8¼	1⅞	AlldArt				105	3⅝	3½	3½	
11⅝	4⅝	AlmySt	.20e	3.3	5	5	6	5⅞	6	+ ¼
9¼	3⅝	Alphaln	.10e	1.4	10	32	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
11½	7⅛	Altamil	.32e	3.0	5	3	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
2	⅝	AltecCp			23	13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
19⅝	12	AlterFd	.50	3.3	6	5	15	15	15	— ¼
18⅝	43	Alcoa pf3.75		8.5		z100	44	43¾	44	+ ⅝
71⅛	25⅝	Amdhl	.40	.9	16	323	46⅛	45⅝	45⅛	
3⅞	3⅝	AmAgro			9	24	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
8½	5⅝	AmBilt	.25	3.1		23	8	8	8	— ⅛
8⅛	14⅝	AmBrd wt				32	30¼	29⅞	30⅛	+ ¼
6¼	13-16	AmCapCp				25	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
10	8½	AContrl	.52a	5.4	7	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	7	AGarPd	.34	4.3	5	8	8	7⅞	8	
3⅞	4½	AintPict				30	7½	7½	7½	
3¾	2¼	Alsraell	.09e	3.1	3	43	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
8⅞	6½	AMzeA	.48	5.6	5	12	8½	8⅛	8½	
8⅞	6½	AMzeB	.48	5.8	5	4	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
6⅝	29½	AmMfg			7	5	37⅛	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
41⅛	7⅝	AMdBld	.40	3.7	14	16	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
4⅞	7	AMotin	.30	2.4	7	32	12⅝	12	12⅝	
30½	22⅝	AmPetf	2.20	8.4	10	9	26¼	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅜
4⅝	7⅝	APrecs	.40	4.0	9	29	10	9½	10	+ ⅝
2⅞	5⅝	ASciE	.04e	.7		16	6⅛	5⅞	6	
8⅝	12¾	AmSeat	.40	2.9	11	5	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
5¼	6¾	AmTec	.50b	4.9	5	35	10⅜	10	10¼	+ ⅛
7¼	6¾	AngloC	.18e	1.3	8	129	14⅛	13½	14	+ ⅝
3¾	6	Anken	.44	4.6	6	3	9⅝	9½	9½	
7⅝	6½	Anthony	.40	5.8	4	12	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
7½	8½	ApiDta	.16	1.3	10	39	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
6⅝	4¾	ApldDev			28	137	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	13⅝	AqultCo	.39	2.0	10	7	19½	19¼	19½	
19⅝	7	Armin	.12	1.4	6	13	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	6	ArrowA	.20	2.0	7	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
17⅝	7½	ArrowE	.20r	1.9	5	25	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
1⅛	6⅝	Arundel			4	9	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
19⅝	8⅝	Asamer	.30	1.9		23	15½	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
17⅝	14⅛	AshlOC	.20	.7	11	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
4¾	6½	Astrex			8	25	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	4⅝	Atalnta	.15e	3.5	4	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
1½	11-16	Atco Ind				5	15-16	15-16	15-16	
1	1⅝	AllsCM	.05e	1.7	96	364	3	2⅞	2⅞	
17⅝	18¾	Augat	.44	1.5	16	37	28⅝	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
3⅛	2	AutoTrn				69	2½	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅞	AutmRad			9	2	1⅞	2		
	28¾	AutoSw	.80a	2.3	11	6	34¾	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
1½	4⅝	AVEMC	.30	5.9	5	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
	18⅝	Avondl	1.20	6.5	7	3	18¾	d18½	18½	— ⅛
	7⅞	Aydin			9	22	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
		— B—B—B —								
	11-16	BRT				a0	2¼	2	2¼	+ ¼
	2⅝	BTU			14	12	3⅝	3¾	3¾	
	9	Badger	.70	6.4	5	3	10⅝	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
	2⅝	Baker	.20e	5.0		25	4	3½	4	+ ⅛
	18⅝	Baldor	.28	1.1	13	13	26	25½	25½	— ½
	5⅝	BaldwS	.32a	4.9		8	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
	15¼	BanFd	1.11e	6.4		11	17½	17	17¼	+ ¼
	1½	Bangor wt				13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	7	Banistr	.40	4.5	39	2	8⅝	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
	1¼	Barclay				6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
	2⅝	BarcoCa	.12	2.3	26	12	5⅝	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
	3⅛	BarnesE			14	8	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
	6⅝	BarryR	.20b	1.3	12	169	19¾	18⅝	19¾	+ ⅝
	4	BarthS			17	16	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
	1⅞	Bartons			25	36	3⅝	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
	7⅝	BaruchF			31	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
	1½	Barwick				13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
	10¼	BnfSt A	.40	2.1	6	12	19¼	19	19	
	4⅞	BergenB	.10e	1.2	6	47	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
	13⅝	BrgB pf1.15		7.5		6	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
	1¾	BernzO				21	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
	1¾	Berven				21	2⅝	2¼	2⅞	+ ⅛
	3⅝	Beverly			12	133	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
	8	BicPen	.48	4.7	8	22	10½	10	10¼	+ ⅛
	1⅝	Bickford	.05e	2.5	9	6	2	2	2	— ⅛
	9⅝	BigVSp	.36	2.1	6	4	16¾	16½	16½	+ ⅜
	16⅝	BlnkMf	1b	4.8	7	1	21	21	21	— ⅛
	8⅞	Blount	.48	2.3	6	9	20½	20½	20½	
	3⅝	BodinAp				10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
	5⅝	BoltBer	.20	1.7		7	11½	11½	11½	
	14⅞	BowVall	.10	.6	21	98	18⅝	18	18	— ⅛
	2⅝	Bowmar			38	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
	10½	Bowne	.48b	2.6	7	4	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	
	5½	BradldN	.20	2.5	7	42	8	7⅞	8	— ⅛
	3⅛	Branch	.20	5.7	7	5	3½	3½	3½	
	7	Braniff wt				8	11⅝	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
	12¾	Brascan	1a	6.6	3	57	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
	20½	BraunE	1.40	4.6	8	6	30⅝	30⅝	30½	— ⅛
	3⅝	BreezeCp			20	17	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
	10⅝	BristBr	.60	3.9	7	3	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
	3⅛	BruDarl	.20	5.3	6	3	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
	1¾	BradySe				1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
	9½	BrooksP	.44	3.4	11	6	13	13	13	+ ⅛
	1	BrownCo wt				8	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
	19¼	BrnFA	.96	2.8	11	1	34	34	34	— ⅛
	19	BrnFB	.96	2.9	11	281	33¼	33	33¼	+ ⅛
	4	BrnF pf	.40	9.1		5	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
	8⅞	Buell	.50	3.5	6	16	14⅝	13⅞	14⅝	
	3⅛	Bulldex			4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
	1⅞	Burgess				3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	8⅞	Burnsin	.60	5.9	8	11	10¼	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
		— C—C—C —								
	10	CK Pet	.16	1.2	35	33	13¼	12½	13	+ ¼
	3⅞	CDI			6	38	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
	6⅝	CHB	.57t	4.1	14	48	15	13¾	14	—1⅛
	3⅛	CMI Cp	.05e	1.2	6	24	4¼	4⅛	4¼	— ⅛
	10⅝	CRS	.30	2.8	18	10	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅜
	12¼	CWTran	.70	3.9	5	35	u18⅝	16	17⅝	+1⅞
	2⅝	CagleA			6	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	
	13	Caldor	.40	2.1	8	161	18¾	18¼	18⅝	— ⅛
	2¾	Calcomp			18	85	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
	19	CalLI pf2.50		12.		3	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
	8⅝	CalLf pf1.10		13.		42	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
	9⅝	Camco	.20	1.0	11	192	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
	3	CaChbA				56	5⅝	5⅝	5½	+ ⅛
	6⅝	CdnHomO			20	50	9⅞	9½	9¾	
	4⅝	CdMarc	.30	3.8	9	42	8	7⅞	8	
	10¾	CdnMerr			13	19	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+ ¼
	13½	CdnOccl	.58a	3.2	11	3	18⅝	18	18	— ⅛
	46	CdnSupO			9	12	60¼	59¾	59¾	—1
	3⅝	CapitlFd	.20	4.4	5	2	4½	4½	4½	
	3	Ceresso			9	23	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	— ⅛
	24⅛	Carnat	1.20a	4.8	8	299	26⅛	25	25¼	—1
	11⅝	CaroEn	1.20	8.6	6	10	14	14	14	+ ¼
	53¼	CaroPLpf	5	9.1		z50	55½	55	55	—2
	4¼	CarrolDv			12	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
	13⅝	CastlAM	1b	6.6	7	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
	19⅝	CasFd	1.60a	7.5		1	21¼	21¼	21½	— ¼
	6⅛	Cavitrn			35	6	10½	10⅝	10½	+ ⅛
39⅛	33¼	CenM pf3.50		10.		z10	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ¼
6¾	5⅛	CentSe	.65	10.		16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
22⅝	11¾	Cenvill	1	6.2	5	56	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅜
4	2⅛	CertlfCp			8	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	⅝	Certron				40	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅛	3⅝	Cetec	.08	1.6	11	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
8⅝	6⅛	ChadMl	.60	8.3	7	2	7⅛	7¼	7¼	
3⅛	1⅜	ChampHo				207	2⅛	2	2	
16	13⅛	CharlM			5	37	14⅛	13½	13¾	— ⅝
9	6⅛	Chmplt	.24	3.4	8	3	7	7	7	
29⅛	20⅛	ChRv	1.60a	5.6	13	14	28⅝	28½	28⅝	— ⅜
26½	15⅛	ChiefDev	1e	4.2	20	25	24	23½	23⅝	— ⅜
11⅛	6⅝	ChildWld			9	6	9⅛	9	9	— ¼
12⅝	6⅝	ChilinCp	.28	3.6	5	11	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
18⅛	12	CircleK	1	6.5	8	28	15⅞	15½	15½	— ½
16⅛	7	Citation	.56	5.5	6	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
4	3	Clabir	.14b	4.0	10	15	3½	3½	3½	
11⅛	5⅛	Clarostat			8	27	11	10⅛	11	+ ⅜
20⅛	13⅛	Clausng	1.06	5.2	7	5	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+ ¼
20	8⅝	Clopay	.32	3.3	5	12	10⅝	9⅝	9¾	— ½
5⅛	2	CohenHat			10	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
5⅛	2⅛	Cohu	.16e	4.7	10	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	13⅝	Colemn	.80	5.0	7	44	16	15¾	16	
21¼	9⅛	ColCml			24	257	12⅝	11⅝	12½	+1
11⅛	6¾	Colwell	.60	6.0	6	x8	10	9⅞	10	
30	20⅝	Cominc	2	7.0	12	5	28⅞	28⅝	28½	— ¼
22⅛	15	ComAll	.40	2.0	7	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	13⅛	ComAl pf1.60		11.		4	14½	14½	14½	
14⅞	9⅛	ComMtl	.60	4.1	5	24	14⅝	14⅝	14½	+ ⅛
35⅛	13⅞	Comdinl			6	35	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	1	ComdrCp			42	21	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
12	4¾	Compo	.20	1.6	13	194	u12¼	11¾	12⅛	+ ⅝
2⅝	1⅝	CompuD			8	23	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
7⅛	11-16	Compinv				30	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
16⅞	10⅝	Concnm	.80	5.8	5	27	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅛	ConcrdF			6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
18⅛	8⅝	Condec	.30t	3.2	317	13	9½	9⅝	9½	+ ⅛
10⅝	5	ConnrHm			4	25	7	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
22⅝	15⅛	Conrock	.90a	4.0	7	45	u23	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅝
12⅛	5⅛	ConsOG			25	51	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4	ContMtl			7	3	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
	⅛	ContTel wt				3	7-16	7-16	7-16	+1-16
14⅛	5⅛	Cookln	.20e	3.3	3	12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	12⅛	CoolP	.60	2.2	17	23	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	CoopJr	.10e	2.8		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
23⅛	13	CoreLb	.28	1.5	14	61	19	18¾	19	
15⅛	12⅛	Corenco	.80	5.6	7	37	14½	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
31⅛	12⅛	Cornlius	.80	3.3	12	32	24⅛	22½	24⅛	+1⅞
11⅛	3	Coscolnc			12	26	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	CrestFo			6	3	2⅛	2½	2½	
14⅛	9⅛	CrestOil	.24a	2.1	14	20	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
28⅛	14⅛	Cromot	1.40	5.6	4	8	25⅝	25	25	— ⅝
32⅛	23⅛	CrossAT	1	4.0	9	58	24⅞	24½	24¾	— ⅛
30⅝	20⅛	CwnCP	.60a	2.2	5	12	27¼	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	7	Crownln	.28	3.3	4	6	8⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	9⅛	CrutcR	.36	2.7	13	32	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
29⅛	14⅛	CrystlO	.60	3.2		24	18⅞	18½	18¾	— ⅛
29⅝	14⅝	CubicCp	.60	3.1	7	22	19¾	19	19¼	+ ⅛
22⅛	16⅛	Curtice	1.10	6.0	5	4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
		— D—D—D —								
4⅝	2⅝	DCL			4	79	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	DWG	.49t	16.	9	10	3	2⅞	3	
14	6⅛	Damson			25	80	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅜
25⅝	13⅛	Darand	.30	1.7	8	226	18⅝	17½	18⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	9⅝	DavMn	.25e	2.2	18	33	11⅛	11	11¼	— ⅛
7⅛	1⅝	DeRose			17	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Decoratr	.24	8.7	8	9	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
20⅛	13⅛	DelLabs	.48	2.9	6	3	16⅝	16⅛	16½	— ¼
10⅝	6	DelhiOil	.05e	.7	29	4	7⅝	7½	7½	
23	13¾	DenTal	.20	1.1	16	43	18¼	17½	18	+ ⅜
22	21⅝	Depslt n1.40		6.4	5	2	22	22	22	
2⅝	1⅛	DesgnJw				1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15⅛	8⅝	DevCpA			4	33	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
33	20⅝	DevonGp			4	z600	30	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Dialcon			27	14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	⅝	Diodes				4	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
3⅛	1½	DisFab			6	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
36	10⅛	Documat			11	40	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
91¾	48⅛	DomePl			8	132	80¾	79⅝	80⅝	+ ⅜
22⅛	12¾	Domtar	1.80a	8.6	7	4	21	21	21	— ¼
19⅛	9	Downy	.40	2.7	4	14	15	14¾	14⅞	
14⅝	7	DrFalr	.40	4.2	10	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	13-16	Dunlop	.05r	6.4	5	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
17¾	13	DuplxPd	.80	4.5	5	23	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	8⅝	DurTst	.40b	4.1	10	24	10	9⅝	9¾	— ⅛
6⅝	2¾	Dynictn	.07e	1.8	11	77	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
21½	11½	Dyneer	.72	3.6	7	21	20	19⅝	20	+ ¼
		— E—E—E —								
18	11¼	EarthRes	1	6.3	7	46	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	+ ½
22⅝	16½	EslnCo	1.08	5.5	13	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅜
21½	10	EDO	.50	2.6	9	3	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
13⅝	6	Ehren	.10a	1.0	8	20	10⅝	10⅝	10½	— ⅛
12⅝	7⅛	ElcorCp	.20	2.2	7	11	9	9	9	
7¼	3⅝	ElAudD			3	3	4	4	4	
24¼	14⅝	Electrog	1	6.0	8	4	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
34	22⅛	ElecAm	1.20	3.8	7	x13	31¾	31⅝	31¾	+ ⅜
8⅛	6⅞	EmrRd			4	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
10½	5⅝	EngyRs	.24	3.7	8	25	6½	6⅝	6½	+ ⅛
17⅛	11¼	EsqRd	.52e	3.3	6	3	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
5	1⅛	EtzLav	.10e	2.7	9	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	13	EvansAr	.40	2.3	9	11	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
16⅝	6⅝	Exectn	.40t	2.5	15	125	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
		— F—F—F —								
9½	3⅝	FSF Ind	.12	2.7		21	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
6¾	1½	FairTex			7	10	5½	5½	5½	
3⅛	1¼	FairlNob				25	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
4⅞	2½	FalrmC	.15	4.4	9	2	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ¼
16⅝	7½	FamDir	.32	2.4	8	28	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
3½	2	FamRc			9	14	3½	3⅛	3¼	— ⅛
15	8⅝	FannyF	.50e	4.7	8	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
14	7⅝	FayDrg	.20b	2.2	7	40	9¼	8⅝	9¼	+ ⅜
21	11⅛	FedMart	.60	3.4	8	5	17½	17½	17½	
19¼	14⅝	FedRt	1.36	8.8	13	2	15½	15½	15½	
7⅝	4⅝	FedRes			35	169	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅜
28¾	18⅝	Felmnt	.20	.8	18	8	26	25⅝	26	
5⅞	2	Fidelco				2	4½	4½	4½	
16	11	FinGen	.40b	3.0	7	29	13½	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅛
13⅞	10¼	FinGnA	.40b	3.7		6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	FtConn	.88	10.	6	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	13	FtSLSh	1	4.2	4	20	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	3¼	Fstmrk			5	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	10	FischrP	1t	7.8	11	17	13	12¾	12¾	— ½
4½	1¾	Fishman				3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Flaga			7	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	3⅝	FlanEnl			7	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
41¾	18½	FlightSf	.28	.8	16	24	34	33¾	34	
12	5¼	FlaRck	.21e	2.4	5	22	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	4½	FlowGen			12	36	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
16½	10⅝	Flowers	.42	3.6	7	103	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
35	18½	FlukeJ	.96t	2.8	13	78	34½	33¾	34	— ½
10	5⅞	Foodrm	.50	7.0	4	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8½	6	FooteM			19	5	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
31⅝	26⅝	Foote pf2.20		7.3		4	30	29⅝	30	+ ½
73	56½	FordCan	5a	8.8	118	z840	57¼	56⅝	56⅝	— ⅛
25¼	8⅝	Forest pf	.10	.9		35	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
7⅞	3	ForestLab			263	8	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	4⅝	FrankInRt			14	16	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
11¾	5⅝	Franks	.32	4.1	6	1	7⅝	7¾	7¾	
22⅞	17¾	Frantz	1a	4.8	6	1	21	21	21	+ ¼
7	4⅝	Friedm	.28b	5.1	4	7	5½	5½	5½	
15⅝	7⅝	FriendFr				19	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝	+ ⅝
12½	9½	Friona	.40	3.9	4	61	11⅝	10¼	10¼	—1
19⅝	8⅝	FrontlA	.20b	1.6	5	69	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	— ⅛
9⅞	2¾	FrontlA wt				28	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	— ⅛
		— G—G—G —								
2⅝	1	GlExpl			6	5	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	3¾	GRI	.20	4.6	9	20	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
2⅝	1¼	GTI				4	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
9⅞	5⅛	Galaxy	.06t	1.1	3	49	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
16	6⅝	Garan	.81e	11.	4	20	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
28½	8⅝	GatLlet	.40b	1.8	8	35	22	21¾	22	— ½
4	2¼	Gaylrd	.05e	1.8	4	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
5	2½	GnEmp	.24a	6.6	5	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	4¾	GenExp				22	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
6⅝	2¾	GnHous			3	16	3½	3⅝	3½	
8⅝	3	Genge	.10e	2.0	6	66	5¼	5	5	— ⅜
5⅝	1½	Genisco			11	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8	4⅝	GenvDr	.10r	2.1	6	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
19½	13⅝	GerbSc	.20	1.0	8	72	19½	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
24½	16⅝	GlantF	1.30	6.2	5	13	21¾	21	21	— ½
14⅝	7⅛	GntYell	.50e	5.5	7	78	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
28⅝	18½	Giatitr	1.20	4.4	8	30	27	26⅝	27	— ½
11⅝	6	GlenGer	.16	2.0	6	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
30	10⅝	Glnmr	.72	3.2	8	13	23	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
14	7¾	Globoln	.70	6.5	8	6	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Glasser	.40	4.7	5	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Glover				1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅛	3⅝	Gldblatt				1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
19½	7⅝	GoldnCyc				72	8	7⅞	8	
44⅝	5⅝	GldNugt	.08t	.4	22	65	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅜
15⅝	7	GoldWH	.64	7.2	5	14	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	
1⅛	⅝	Goldfield				23	⅝	11-16	¾	+1-16
2⅝	⅝	Gdrich wt				15	1	1	1	
10	7	GouldT	.88	9.6	9	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	6¾	GrahMl	.30	4.2		1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
11½	5⅝	GrandAu	.30	3.3	6	7	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
18⅝	7¾	GrndCtl	.50	4.3	5	6	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
19½	8⅝	GranerA			10	9	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
9⅝	5⅝	GtAmInd			4	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	GtBasinP			30	578	6½	5¾	6⅛	+ ⅜
26¼	18⅝	GtLkCh	.24	1.0	14	112	25	24¾	25	— ⅛
7½	5⅝	GREIT	.40	5.7	11	6	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
25⅞	14⅝	GrossT	1.12	5.2	8	7	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	9¾	Guilford	.60	3.2	3	16	19	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
33	23⅝	GlfCan	1.14	3.6	8	6	31½	31½	31½	
11⅝	5	Gulfstrm			7	2	7	7	7	
		— H—H—H —								
15	9¼	HallsM	.80	7.8	4	4	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
8⅛	3	Hampin			4	11	6⅝	6	6	— ⅛
31½	21½	Harland	.80	3.0	10	27	27⅝	27	27	+ ⅛
13⅝	7¾	HartzM	.40	2.9	11	103	13⅝	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
5⅝	⅞	Harvey			4	22	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
9⅝	3¾	Hasbro	.20	4.6	7	6	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
10¾	8	Hasting	.60	5.7	6	1	10½	10½	10½	
7½	3⅝	HawaiA	.15e	2.5	600	2	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
6⅞	2½	Heinick	.10	2.4	8	33	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
2¾	1⅛	HelImMtg				5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	9⅝	Hess's	.60b	5.0	5	7	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
17⅝	4½	HIGInc	.36t	4.4	9	12	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
14⅝	4⅝	HIShear	.20	1.5	9	111	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
7½	6¾	Highland				12	7⅛	6⅞	7	
9⅝	4⅝	Hiptrnic	.20	3.6	9	9	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Hofman	.20	4.6	3	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	5½	HollyCp			8	38	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
27¾	21⅝	Hormel	1.48	5.6	6	3	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
16	6⅝	HornHar				21	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
13⅛	8½	HospM	.60	5.9	28	17	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
6⅞	3	HouseVl			10	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
30⅝	13½	HouOM	.80	4.9	7	755	16½	16⅛	16¼	— ⅜
26	15⅝	HouO pf1.69		8.6		35	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
31½	22⅝	HubellA	1.44	5.5	8	2	26	26	26	+ ⅛
31⅝	22⅝	HubellB	1.44	5.7	8	5	25¼	24¾	25⅛	+ ⅛
27	24½	Hubbl pf2.06		8.3		2	24¾	24¾	24¾	
14½	6	HuckMl	.28	2.3	7	29	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	6½	HudsnGn			3	71	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
52¼	33⅝	HudBO	2	4.2	8	49	47⅝	46⅛	47⅝	+ ⅝
15¼	8¼	Huffy	.68	6.0	6	17	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
8½	3¾	HuntH	.16e	3.0	6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
47¼	23⅛	HuskyO	1	2.6	9	89	38¼	37⅝	38¼	+ ½
8⅝	3	Hycel			58	19	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
		— I—I—I —								
5⅝	3⅝	ICH	.15e	3.8	4	4	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
10	6⅝	ICM	.50e	6.0	10	11	8½	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	IFS Ind	.14	3.0	6	4	4	4	4	
1⅛	7-16	ITI			15	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+1-16
6¾	3⅛	Imperind			4	3	4⅝	4¾	4¾	
22¾	16⅝	ImpOil	1	4.7	9	75	21⅞	21	21⅞	+ ⅛
48	38	InPL pf	4	10.		z30	39½	39½	39½	
2⅛	1	Inolex				1	1½	1½	1½	
19¾	6⅝	Instron	.30	1.7	9	13	18⅝	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
2	⅝	InstrSys			25	448	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
19¾	8¾	InsSy pf1.28t		2.4		47	11½	11¼	11½	— ⅛
12½	3⅝	IntegRes			10	9	7⅝	7⅝	7½	
8	6	IntCtyGs	.28	3.9	7	11	7¼	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
16⅝	10⅝	Intrmk	.15e	1.3	6	15	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
4½	2¼	IntBnknt			18	59	3⅛	3	3⅛	— ⅛
3½	1¼	IntFdSvc				1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
24¼	13⅝	IntGenl	1.20	5.5	4	15	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	
10	4½	IntProt	.20	3.5	4	5	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
4½	1⅝	InvestFla			1	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
38¼	20⅝	InvDvA	1.28	3.4	11	7	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	5¼	InvDvB	.32	3.5	8	10	9¼	9¼	9¼	
9⅝	7	InvRIT	.55e	6.8	8	2	8⅛	8½	8⅛	— ⅛
28⅞	15½	Ionics			12	8	21⅝	20⅞	21	— ⅛
34½	12⅛	IroqBrd	.30	.9	12	163	33½	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
8⅝	6⅝	IsraelD	.67e	10.		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
		— J—J—J —								
7⅝	4¾	Jaclyn	.40b	8.0	6	5	5	5	5	
17⅛	8⅝	Jacobs	.40	3.1	6	10	12⅞	12½	12⅝	+ ¼
11⅝	5⅝	Jensen	1.40t	18.	4	7	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Jetero	.05e	2.1	4	5	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
3	1⅝	Jetronic			8	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
11⅛	5½	JohnPd	.36	6.0	10	29	6¼	6	6	— ⅜
4⅝	2¼	JuniperP			39	81	4	3⅝	3⅝	
9⅝	6	Jupiter			4	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
		— K—K—K —								
5	1⅝	Kaisin	3c			73	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅝	3½	KapokT			3	5⅛	5	5⅛		+ ⅛
17⅝	7⅝	KenaiCp			6	70	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
12⅞	7¾	Kenwin	.48a	5.0	5	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
7¾	3⅝	Key Co	.20e	4.1	4	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
3¾	2⅝	KinArk			8	37	3⅝	3	3	
3¾	1	KingOpl				7	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
21¾	18	KingRd	.32	1.7	7	23	19½	18⅝	18⅝	—1⅛
33⅝	15⅝	KirbyEx			8	21	20½	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
4⅝	2⅝	KleerVu			9	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	KuhnStr	.15	3.5	15	2	4¼	4	4¼	+ ¼
		— L—L—L —								
6⅛	2½	LSB	.10r	2.8	9	9	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	LaBarge	.06e	2.7	17	18	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
12¼	8	LQuint			15	16	10½	10⅝	10½	+ ⅛
6½	1⅝	LafyRad				11	2¼	2¼	2¼	
3½	2	LakeSh			10	10	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
10	2½	Landmk			4	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
8¼	4⅝	Laneco	.20b	2.4	4	18u	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅝
22⅝	11⅝	LeaRonal	.60	2.8	8	7	21⅞	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
15¼	6⅝	LehighP			11	2	14	14	14	— ⅛
18½	11	LeighPd	.80	4.3	7	26	18½	18⅝	18½	+ ⅛
8⅞	2⅝	LeisureT			5	20	5	5	5	
12	5⅝	LibtyFb	.39t	6.1	4	15	6½	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Lightolr	.24	3.0	5	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
6¼	3¾	LincAm			5	18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6¾	2½	LloydsE				1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅝	1¾	Lodge	.08e	2.5	14	92	3⅝	3⅛	3¼	
33¾	14⅛	Lohmn	1.20	5.1	8	16	24	23½	23¾	— ½
26¾	5⅝	LoewT wt				281	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅜
19½	9¾	Logicon			11	15	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
20¼	15¼	LaGenS	.96	5.1	6	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
32¼	20⅝	LouisCe	1.44	5.1	9	1	28½	28½	28½	
14⅝	9¼	Lydall	.60a	5.9	6	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
4¾	2⅝	LynchCp				10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Lynnwear			6	8	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
		— M—M—M —								
7⅛	3⅝	MPO			5	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
8	4½	MWA				26	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	½	Macrod			8	87	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
20½	17⅝	MePS	1.64	9.2	5	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
10¾	5	Mngood				5	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
1 3-16	½	Marindq				80	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	+1-16
14¾	8¼	Marlene	.14e	1.1	5	4	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
22⅞	20	Marm pf2.25		11.		8	20¾	20¾	20¾	
7⅝	4¼	Marshln			3	5½	5½	5½		— ⅛
26⅝	13	MarlPr	.40	3.0	4	12	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
17	8½	Maslnd	.60a	5.6	4	10	10½	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
26¾	11½	MaierRe	.28	1.1	12	4	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	MaulTec	.14	4.3		6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1 13-16	3-16	McCrory wt				2	11-16	11-16	11-16	
6⅞	3⅛	McCulO			25	114	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	2⅝	McKeon			7	16	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
22⅝	14⅝	Meons	1.08	7.0	7	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
13⅝	7⅝	Medalst	.50	5.1	5	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	1⅝	MedalnGp			7	24	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1½	MedcoJw				10	1½	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
22⅛	9½	Medfield			11	13	21	20⅝	21	
23⅝	13½	MediaG	.60	2.9	9	29	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
13⅛	6⅛	Megalnt	.24	2.6	5	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
25⅝	13⅝	MEMCo	.90	5.9	7	18	15¼	15	15¼	— ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	MercSL	.50	5.1	4	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅝	Metex	.40	4.0	8	13	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
37⅝	20⅝	Metpth	.32	.9	20	34	35	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
4	1¼	Metrocar				6	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	MichGen			10	2	2½	2⅛	2½	+ ⅛
8	5	MchSug	.05e	.8		15	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	3	MichS pf.24		8.0		1	3	3	3	
7⅛	3⅝	Micklbry	.16	4.0	4	2	4	4	4	
13⅝	4⅛	MidlaCo	.20	2.3	5	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
24⅝	9⅝	MidlGls	.40	2.7	6	34	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	+ ⅜
5⅛	1⅝	MissnIT			25	37	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
25⅝	13⅛	MitchlE	.12	.7	7	95	17⅝	16⅛	17⅝	+ ⅜
17½	8⅝	MiteCp	.40	2.8	6	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
7⅝	5⅝	MonMg	.44	6.5	6	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
17½	11	Moog	.40b	2.4	9	33	16⅝	16½	16¾	
8½	5⅛	MlgGth	.63e	8.1	18	35	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
9	4⅛	MortnSh	.32	5.2	5	8	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	5½	MottSM	.16b	1.6	6	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
22	12⅛	MtVMll	1a	4.7	4	14	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ½
11⅛	8⅝	MovStr	.52	5.3	5	2	9⅝	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
5⅛	1	Movielab			12	36	3⅝	3½	3½	
		— N—N—N —								
18	11⅛	Napco	.20	1.7	7	6	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
36	15⅝	NatCSS	.32	1.2	13	59	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	— ⅛
16½	7	NtHIIE			9	157	13⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
4	1⅝	NKinney				69	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
7	2⅝	NtParag				11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
12¾	4⅝	NtPatent				83	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
6⅞	5	NtSecR	.43e	9.4	9	8	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
9¼	3⅛	NetsLB	.66t	13.	5	10	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
2¾	1½	NestLM	.05e	2.1	6	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
29⅞	13	NHamp	.80a	2.9	8	x16	27⅞	26⅝	27⅝	+ ⅝
2⅛	1⅝	Nidria	.05e	3.1	9	69	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
17⅛	9	NMxAr	.21t	1.6	10	9	13⅛	13⅝	13⅛	— ⅛
11	5⅝	NProc	.50e	7.1	8	11	7	7	7	— ⅛
32	16⅝	NYTim	.80	3.0	15	61	27⅝	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅝
12⅝	6⅛	NewbE	.50	6.3	14	5	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
35¼	18⅝	Newcor	1	4.1	6	2	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
4½	1½	Nexus			8	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
32⅝	15⅝	NiagFSv	.80	3.4	6	12	23⅛	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
2½	1⅛	Noelind			12	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
11⅝	3⅛	Nolex				55	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
13	7½	Norlin	.25c	2.6	6	9	9½	9⅝	9½	— ⅛
13⅝	10⅝	Norl pf	1.50	13.		12	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
25	2⅛	Nortek	.04	.4		159	11½	10⅝	11	
5-32	1-128	NoAMI wt				41	1-128	1-128	1-128	
25⅝	11⅛	NoARoy	.20	1.2	6	17	16⅛	16⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	NoCaO			8	20	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	7¾	NuclDta			13	3	14	14	14	
28⅝	18	Numac	.07t	.3	29	79	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+ ⅜
		— O—O—O —								
4⅛	2⅝	OEA	.10e	2.6		1	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
17⅛	9½	Oakwd	.12b	1.1	5	2	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
15	11	OhSealy	.84	6.1	8	4	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅛	Oilalnd	.40e	5.8	4	9	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
20	13⅝	OnLine	.24	1.4	12	13	17⅛	16⅞	17	— ⅛
39⅛	21	OOklep				z300	39⅛	38⅛	38⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	6½	OrioleH	.25e	2.5	3	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	12¼	OSullvn	.80	5.2	5	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
5⅛	1½	OxfordFt				35	4⅛	4	4	
9¾	3⅝	OzarkA	.15e	2.9	4	30	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
		— P—Q —								
2	11-16	PF Ind				7	⅞	⅞	⅞	—1-16
18⅝	15	PGEpfA	1.50	9.8		16	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
16¾	13⅛	PGEpfB	1.37	9.7		5	14⅝	14	14⅛	
16	12	PGEpfC	1.25	9.4		10	13¾	13⅛	13⅛	
15⅝	11	PGEpfD	1.25	9.8		10	12¾	12⅝	12¾	— ½
15½	12¼	PGEpfE	1.25	9.7		5	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅜
14⅞	12	PGEpfG	1.20	9.2		3	13	13	13	+ ¼
29½	24⅝	PGEpfW	2.57	9.8		19	26¼	26	26¼	+ ¼
26⅛	21⅝	PGEpfV	2.32	9.8		198	23¾	23⅝	23¾	+ ⅛
29⅝	24⅝	PGEpfT	2.54	9.8		9	26	26	26	
30½	25	PGEpfS	2.62	9.9		1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	23⅝	PGEpfR	2.37	9.8		3	24¼	24⅛	24¼	— ⅛
23¼	18⅞	PGEpfM	1.96	9.8		1	20	20	20	— ⅛
24½	20⅛	PGEpfK	2.04	9.3		24	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
13½	10⅝	PGEpfI	1.09	9.5		7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
23½	11	PacScle	.32	2.3	8	7	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
33⅛	29	PallCp	.52	1.8	14	66	30⅛	29⅞	29½	— ⅝
5⅜	3⅛	ParaPk			13	8	4	4	4	+ ⅛
30⅝	18½	Parsons	1	5.2	6	17	19⅝	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
6½	4⅛	PatFash	.10e	1.9	3	8	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Patagon			5	4	9	9	9	
11	6	PatoC	.2e	24.	3	25	8⅝	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
45⅝	14⅝	PebbIB	1	2.5	13	15	40	40	40	
3⅝	2⅝	PECo	.60t	20.	4	x82	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
2½	⅝	Pentron			7	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
33⅝	23	PepBoys	1b	3.5	6	9	29	28⅝	28⅝	
25¼	10	PepCom	.48	2.6	8	35	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
15¼	8½	Perinl	.40	3.1	13	5	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
12⅛	6½	PetroLe			6	79	9⅝	9⅝	9½	+ ⅛
11⅝	8¼	PhilLD	.68r	7.0	4	41	9⅝	9¾	9¾	
5¼	2	Phoenix				25	3⅛	3	3	
2⅝	1⅝	Piedmnt			46	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅝	1	PioneerS				92	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
7¼	3	PlanTx	.20t			3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7¼	5½	PltWVa	.56	9.5	7	2	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
27⅝	20	PltDM	1.40	5.6	4	26	24⅝	23⅝	24⅞	+1¼
34⅝	23¾	Pittway	1.65	5.6	5	37	29⅝	29⅛	29¾	
24½	17½	PlacrDv	1	4.4	10	7	23½	22¾	22¾	—1
9¾	4⅝	Plantlnd				26	6⅝	6⅝	6½	
11¾	4⅝	PlyGm	.40b	4.4	4	12	9	9	9	
16¾	8½	Polychr	.20	1.4	8	27	14⅛	13½	13⅝	+ ⅜
18½	17⅝	PostlCp	.50	2.7	8	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	PrairleO			14	2	15	15	15	+ ⅛
5⅝	4¼	PrattRd	.30	6.0	5	18	5	4¾	5	— ⅛
28	22½	PrenHa	1.36	5.6	9	87	24⅝	24	24¼	— ⅜
3⅞	1⅝	PresRtA			34	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
3¾	1⅞	PresRtB			32	26	3⅝	3½	3½	
15⅞	6¾	Presley	.62r	7.4	2	112	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
18	13½	Preston	.70	4.1	8	2	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
25⅞	3⅝	PrimMt			14	25	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅜
11¾	10⅝	PrpCT	1.20e	11.	9	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	ProvGas	.88	8.6	4	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	PrdRE	.24	5.6		2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
10½	3⅜	PrudBld	.24	5.6	5	9	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
25⅞	21⅝	PSPL pf2.34		9.9		2	24	23¾	23¾	
9¾	7⅛	PulleH			3	19	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
12¼	3⅝	PuntaG			8	46	7	6⅞	7	
11⅝	9¾	Punta pf1.10		10.		7	10½	10⅝	10½	— ¼
13	6⅝	Purpac	.06e	.8	18	2	7½	7½	7½	
10½	7	Quebcr	.20e	2.2	6	3	9	9	9	
		— R—R—R —								
12⅛	9¼	RBInd	.24	2.2	8	18	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
4½	1⅝	REDM			4	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅝	RET				49	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
46¼	42½	RET pf	4.38	10.		6	43½	43½	43½	
15	8⅛	RHMed	.10e	1.0	6	18	10	10	10	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	RPS			7	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅛	1⅛	RSC	.10	3.5	14	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	
8⅛	5⅛	Ragen	.10e	1.5	11	5	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
23⅛	12⅛	RanchEx			5	84	17⅝	17¼	17½	+ ¼
17⅛	13⅝	RangrO			42	48	14	13⅝	13⅝	
32⅛	18⅛	Ransbrg	1.20	4.3	7	10	27¾	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	⅝	RapAm wt				101	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	2	RathP				4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
22⅛	13½	Ravind	.40	2.1	17	7	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅞
5⅛	2⅛	Reading			6	3	3⅝	3½	3½	
4½	2⅛	ReevesT			39	170	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
19⅛	14⅝	RemAr	1a	6.0	6	15	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
11⅛	5	RepGyp	.40	3.8	5	5	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
43	20⅛	RepNY	2	5.4	5	42	37	36⅝	36⅝	
25	22	RNY pf2.12		9.2		22	23	23	23	
26⅛	13⅝	ReshCot	.24	1.3	8	43	18¼	18	18¼	
69½	20⅛	ResrtA			11	1158	33⅝	32	33⅛	+ ⅜
103	27	ResrtB			16	z1300	46⅛	44⅛	46⅛	+2½
13⅛	3⅛	RexNore			34	12	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅝	RibletP	.12	1.9	3	28	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Richton	.44	6.8	3	6	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
50⅛	25⅛	RileyCo			6	58	31¾	31⅝	31½	
33⅛	22¼	RioAlg	1.08	3.4	9	2	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ⅜
15⅝	8⅝	Robntch			10	17	12½	12¼	12¼	— ½
8⅛	4½	Roblin	.12	2.3	4	12	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	10	Rockway	1	8.6	7	9	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
40⅛	23⅛	Rogers	.20	.5	15	6	36⅝	36½	36⅝	— ⅜
5	2	RoncoT			3	20	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
8	3⅝	Rossmr			2	8	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
6⅛	1½	RoyPalm			15	16	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	7⅝	Ruddck	.42e	5.2	5	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
2⅝	1⅛	Rusco			4	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6	2⅛	RBW Cp			14	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
19	15⅝	Russell	.48	3.6	5	7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
		— S—S—S —								
5⅝	4	SFM	.20	4.2	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13⅛	8⅛	SGL	.25b	2.6	6	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
3⅛	1⅛	SSSec				50	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	SMC			4	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅝	4⅛	SSP	.36	7.4	8	14	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
16⅛	9⅛	Salem	.32e	2.8	6	34	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
3⅝	1⅛	SCarlo	.10e	5.0		20	2	2	2	
10⅛	8⅛	SDgo pf .88		9.3		18	9½	8⅞	9½	+ ⅜
87	71⅛	SDgo pf7.80		10.		z100	75	75	75	
81	70	SDgo pf7.20		10.		z500	69½	d69½	69½	— ½
26⅛	22	SDgo pf2.47		10.		5	23⅝	23⅝	23¾	
29⅛	25	SDgo pf2.68		10.		1	26⅛	25⅛	26¼	
20⅛	14⅝	SFrRE	1.60	8.0	18	11	20⅛	19⅝	20	
1	7-16	SFRE wt				5	⅞	⅞	⅞	
14⅝	5	Sandste	.40	3.1	8	39	13½	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	6⅛	SoundrL	.30	3.3	7	25	9	8⅞	9	
9⅛	5⅛	SchelbE	.56	9.5	14	27	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	11⅛	Schnstt	.80a	5.6	4	13	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅜
7⅛	5	SchoolP	.40	7.6	10	10	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
7	3⅛	Schrdr	.16	4.4	10	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
37⅛	18⅛	SciAtla	.20	.6	15	28	35	34⅛	34½	— ⅜
9⅛	3⅛	Seclctro			6	4	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
15⅝	7	SeasnAll	.20	1.4	22	41	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅝
4⅛	2⅛	SecMtg			13	34	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8	5	Semtch	.20	3.1	15	2	6⅝	6½	6⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	Srvisco	.36	5.4	5	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	11⅝	Sharon	1	4.5	5	12	22	22	22	
8⅛	5⅛	Shawin	.56b	8.5	7	13	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	SheltrR			6	23	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	— ⅛
41	22⅛	ShenanO				16	40⅝	40	40	
6	3	ShopAell			12	29	4⅛	4⅝	4⅝	
42⅛	19	Snawbt	1	4.4	6	10	22⅞	21⅝	22⅞	+1¼
27⅛	11⅛	Sierrcln	.30	1.4	14	14	22⅛	21⅞	21¾	— ⅛
17	7⅛	Sifco	.56	3.4	8	11	16½	16⅝	16⅝	
14⅝	8⅛	Sigma	.40	3.0	7	6	13½	13⅝	13½	+ ⅛
11	4⅛	Sikes A	.20e	2.5	5	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	Silainc	.30	2.7	3	4	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	5⅛	Silvrcst	.43e	6.2	4	12	6½	6½	6½	
6	3⅛	SimcoS	.25b	5.1	8	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
5⅝	1⅜	Scitiron			18	57	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
25	9⅛	SonderB	.40	1.7	8	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	5	SorgPop			9	13u	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	8⅛	SoetCop	.80a	7.9	14	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
13⅛	10⅛	SCEd pf1.06		9.1		52	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
13½	10⅝	SCEd pf1.08		9.0		10	12	12	12	+ ⅛
27⅛	24⅝	SCEd pf2.24		8.6		z50	26	26	26	— ½
18	13	SCEd pf1.45		9.6		2	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
27¼	23⅛	SCEd pf2.30		9.4		11	24½	24½	24½	
11	7⅛	SwFlaBk	.50	6.2	6	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
15	6⅝	SwtGFin	.40a	3.1	7	91	13	12½	12¾	— ½
16⅛	12⅛	Spartek	.30e	2.0	11	9	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
15⅛	10	SpectlvR			6	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	6⅝	Spector	.20e	2.7	3	10	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
6⅝	3	Spencer	.16	3.5	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
5¾	4⅛	Splentex	.24	5.1	10	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
23¼	6½	StaffrdL			9	81	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	— ¼
12⅛	6	StdMetl			11	35	9	8⅞	9	
13⅝	4⅛	Stange	.20	2.5	9	34	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	7⅛	StanAv			8	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
7⅝	3⅝	Stanwd			4	17	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅛	StarSup	.80	7.0	4	5	11½	11½	11½	
11½	7½	StarrtHo	.30	3.8	4	21	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
7¼	4	Steelmt	.24b	4.4		24	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅜
26⅝	16	StepnCh	.80	4.4	7	17	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
2⅛	⅞	SterlEl				10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
10	6⅝	StrutW	.30b	3.5	12	18	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
5	2⅞	SueAnn	.24e	7.7	15	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	⅞	Summit			7	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5½	3⅝	SunCityl	.25	5.4		14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
17½	7	Sunair	.50r	3.2	11	6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	12⅛	Sundnc	.16b	.9	13	73	18	17½	17¾	+ ¼
8½	5⅝	SunshJr	.32	5.4	5	10	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	13	SupFdS	.40	2.5	7	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅜
19⅝	8⅝	Suplnd	.25	1.5	8	129	17⅝	16¾	16⅞	— ⅝
28⅝	20⅛	Supron	.30	1.2	15	85	25	24¾	24¾	— ½
11¾	4⅞	Susqueh			4	88	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
14⅝	9½	Susqh pf	1	9.9		3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
7⅝	3½	Synloy			33	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
38⅝	20⅝	Syntex	.90	2.5	11	696	36¼	35⅞	36	— ¼
33½	19¼	SyscoCp	.56	1.8	9	40	31¼	30¾	31¼	+ ¼
23¼	10⅝	SystEng			13	39	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
		— T—T—T —								
13⅛	6⅛	TEC	.40	6.2	8	4	6½	6½	6½	
5⅛	1⅝	TFI			9	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
16⅞	8⅞	TabPd	.20	1.6	8	3	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
5⅞	4	Talleyin wt				1	4	4	4	
14¼	8¼	TandB	1e	10.	5	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	7⅛	Tannet	.28	3.3	4	3	8⅝	8½	8½	
16⅞	11⅛	Tasty	1.20b	8.4	10	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
3¼	⅞	TechSym			13	32	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	3¼	TechOp			7	1	7	7	7	— ¼
4⅝	2¼	TechTp	.07r	2.0	7	178	3⅝	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
7½	3⅛	Tectrol	.20	4.1	6	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
35	15	TelonR			67	52	33¼	32	32⅝	+ ⅜
14⅝	7⅝	TeleCm	.52	5.9	5	13	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
27½	15½	Telflex	.30	1.7	11	10	17¾	17½	17½	— ½
21⅞	9⅝	Telscl	.60	3.5	14	19	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
6	1⅛	Tenna				3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
4½	⅞	Tenneco wt				91	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
9	3	Tenney	.41t	6.1	11	7	6¾	6¾	6¾	
3⅛	1⅝	Tensor			10	10	2	1⅞	2	+ ¼
30⅛	14½	Terodyn			8	58	16½	16	16	— ½
10⅝	4⅝	TerraC	.40	5.9	52	44	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
16	7¼	TetraT			22	22	12⅞	12¼	12½	— ½
16⅝	7⅝	TexlAir	.16	1.4	7	106	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ¼
57¼	48	TxPL pf4.56		9.2		z500	50⅝	49⅝	49½	
25¼	13¾	Textron wt				2	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
1⅝	½	ThorCp				6	15-16	⅞	⅞	—1-16
4⅝	2⅞	ThreeD	.20	5.5	3	22	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	13	Thrifim	.80	4.5	4	9	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	
50	39½	TolEd pf4.25		10.		z50	41¾	41¾	41¾	— ¼
107½	92	TolEdpf	10	10.		z280	96	94	96	+1½
14¾	5⅛	ToppsG	.28	3.4	5	4	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
17½	10⅝	TorinCp	.80	5.8	6	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
17	8⅝	TotlPet	.20	1.3	17	191	15½	15¼	15⅝	
9⅝	3	TotPel wt				36	8⅝	8	8⅝	
7¼	2¼	TransLux	.05e	.9	8	x10	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ¼
9⅞	8	TransOil	.05e	.6	8	10	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
9⅝	3⅛	Tredwy	.20	3.9	13	3	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ¼
18⅝	7⅛	TriaCp	.15	1.0	10	15	16⅝	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
14½	2⅞	TuboM				136	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅜
35¾	23¾	TurnrC	1.80	6.4	9	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
6½	3⅝	TwinFr	.15	3.5	6	12	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
		— U—U—U —								
10⅝	7⅛	U&I			47	41	9½	9	9	— ½
4½	2⅝	UIP	.24	7.1	6	17	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3¾	1⅝	UNA	.10a	3.1	5	5	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
7⅞	4⅝	URS	.34	5.2	7	1	6½	6½	6½	
10⅝	4⅝	Unimax			7	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
7¼	6⅛	Unimax pf				1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
16	9¼	UAirPd	.64	4.6	9	7	14½	14	14	— ⅜
3⅛	1½	UnFoods			8	29	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
3½	2	UNatCp				4	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
8½	5½	UNICp pf				4	7½	7½	7½	— ½
6	5	URepInv	.32e	5.8	16	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
17⅛	9⅝	USFiltr	.32	2.8	7	140	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
11	7¾	UnRIIT	.81e	9.5	10	42	8⅝	8⅝	8½	— ⅛
⅛	1-16	UnRIIT wt				2	1-16	1-16	1-16	
16⅞	12⅝	USRbR	1a	6.3	8	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
5¼	3⅝	UnivCla	.05	1.3	4	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
		— V—V—V —								
14⅛	7¼	Valle's	.81t	9.8	8	8	8½	8⅛	8¼	— ¼
16⅝	10⅝	Valmac	.80	5.5	5	36	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	
9¾	5⅝	Valspar	.36	5.4	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	2	ValueL	.06e	2.4		5	2½	2½	2½	
37⅝	16⅞	VermfA	.32b	1.7	6	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	4¼	Vernitrn	.10	1.5	7	40	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
8½	1⅛	Vertiple			6	4	3½	3½	3½	
4	1½	Vesely			117	27	3½	3⅝	3½	
7⅛	1½	VintageE			4	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
8	5⅝	Virco	.16b	2.3	4	5	7	7	7	+ ⅛
12¼	4⅝	Vishay			11	12	11⅝	10⅞	11⅝	— ⅛
7	2⅞	VisualG	.12	2.1	9	26	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
4	2⅝	Vol Mer	.12e	4.2	8	10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
18⅛	10	Voplex	.52	4.2	5	4	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
5⅝	2¾	VulcCp	.15e	3.3	5	4	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
		— W—W—W —								
6	2⅝	WTC	.10	2.6	22	49	4⅝	3⅞	3⅞	— ¼
10⅛	6⅛	Wackht	.40b	4.8	7	8	8¼	8¼	8¼	
3⅛	1⅝	WadelEq				5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ¼
18½	10⅛	Walnoco			12	67	15½	15½	15½	
11⅝	5¾	WallcS	.28	3.5	9	3	8	8	8	
37⅛	12¼	Wang	.06	.2	20	112	34	33⅝	33⅝	
34⅝	10⅝	Wang B	.16	.5	21	195	31¾	30½	31¾	+ ⅝
17⅛	7	Wards Co	.20	1.6	4	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
23⅛	3⅝	WarnC pf	.05	.3		10	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
26¾	23½	WshPost	.36	1.4	9	5	25⅝	25¼	25¼	— ⅜
12½	5¼	WeldTuA	.07r	.7		30	9⅝	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Wellco	.25	5.6	13	10	4½	4½	4½	— ¼
53¼	48⅝	WTex pf4.40		9.1		z20	48⅝	d48⅝	48⅝	— ¼
35⅝	19⅝	Wstburn	1a	3.2	6	32	31⅝	30¾	31	— ⅜
19½	9½	WstFin	.40	2.3	3	12	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
8⅝	3⅝	Whippny	.20	4.7		11	4¼	4¼	4¼	
8⅝	4¼	WhitCbl	.27e	5.1	6	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Whitehall			6	7	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
7-32	1-64	Whittakr wt				14	1-32	1-32	1-32	+1-64
8½	2	Wichita			11	58	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ⅛
14	8⅝	Wmhous	.50	4.2	6	8	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
4	2½	WilsnB	.30	11.		7	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
9¼	6⅝	Winklm	.40	4.1	9	12u	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅜
53⅝	46⅞	WisP pf4.50		9.5		z100	47½	47½	47½	+ ½
10⅝	4	Woodind			74	7	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅝
13¾	12¾	Wdstrm	.40	4.6	5	8	13	12¾	13	+ ¼
9⅝	4⅝	WkWear	.36	6.3	5	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
15⅞	8⅛	Wrathr	.10e	.8	36	18	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
17-16	¾	WrightH				20	1	1	1	
26½	13⅞	Wynnin	.48	2.1	7	48	22¾	22¼	22⅜	+ ¼
16	11	WymBn	.64	5.3	8	28	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ¼
		— X—Y—Z —								
17	11⅛	ZeroCp	.44	3.0	8	5	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ¼
17½	8½	Zimmer	.36	3.2	4	3	11⅝	11	11⅝	

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrents. xw—Without warrents. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices February 1, 1979

...ations in Canadian funds.
...uotes cents unless marked $

Sales Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
5 Abitibi	$17⅞	17⅝	17¾	— ⅝
0 Acklands	$14½	14½	14½	— ¼
0 Agnico E	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
0 Agra Ind A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
4 Alta Gas A	$16¼	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
0 Alta Nat	$46½	46	46	— 1
0 Algo Cent	$19½	19½	19½	
9 Am Banzo	$23¾	22½	23½	+ ½
0 Andres W A	$13½	13⅛	13¼	— ½
0 Argus C pr	$15¼	15¼	15¼	
5 Atco A	$20⅝	19⅝	20⅝	+ ⅝
9 BP Can	$22	21⅝	21⅞	— ⅜
1 Bank N S	$24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅛
0 Baton B	$13⅝	13¼	13½	— ⅛
3 Beth Cop A	$17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
0 Bralor Res	98⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
0 Bramalea	$17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
0 Brameda	220	211	220	
0 Branda M	$16¼	16	16¼	— ⅛
0 BCFP	$20	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
9 BC Phone	$17⅞	17	17⅞	+ ⅛
5 Brunswk	$6⅝	6	6⅝	
0 Budd Auto	$9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
0 CAE A	$21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
0 Cad Fry	$10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
2 Cal Pow A	$40¼	39½	40	— ¼
8 Camflo	$14	13⅝	13⅝	— ½
0 C Nor West	$10	9⅝	10	+ ¼
1400 C Pakrs C	$22¾	22½	22½	— ½
4165 Can Perm	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
405 Can Trust A	$27½	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
550 C Tung	$23¼	23	23¼	+ ¼
45260 CCablesy A	$19	18¾	19	+ ¼
2250 Cdn Cel	$9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
6 CGE	$28	28	28	— ½
9843 Cl Bk Com	$29¾	29½	29¾	+ ¼
1741 Cdn Tire A	$27	26½	26½	— ½
560 C Utilies	$16⅛	16¼	16¼	— ¼
200 Canbra	420	420	420	+ 5
3375 Candel Oil	$34½	32	34½	+1½
415 Cassiar	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
5225 Celanese	480	470	470	—10
25 CHUM	$11½	11½	11½	— ½
6300 C Holiday I	$8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
10470 Con Distrb	$10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
12626 Cons Gas	$18⅝	18½	18½	— ½
4000 Con Fardy	315	310	315	
1000 Conwest	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
1225 Crafamt	$5⅞	5⅝	5¾	
200 Crush Intl	$11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
5400 Cyprus	$13½	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
8250 Czar Res	$7	6⅞	6⅞	
13270 Daon Dev	$17⅛	16½	17⅛	+ ⅜
200 Daon A	$7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
1586 Denison	$80	78½	78½	—1½
2100 Dicknsn	$7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
272 D Bridge	$30½	30½	30½	— ½
10657 Dofasco A	$32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	
40300 Dom Store	$18	18	18	— ¼
1600 Du Pont	$17¼	17⅛	17¼	— ¼
1200 Dylex L A	$14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
2505 East Mal	168	160	168	+ 6
1200 Electhom A	450	440	440	—10
1600 Emco	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
5175 Falcon C	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
1377 Fibre Nik A	$34⅝	33¾	34⅝	
200 Fed Ind A	$6	6	6	— ⅛
2300 Francana	$9⅝	9¼	9½	— ⅜
100 Fruehauf	$10¼	10¼	10¼	
112 G M Res	390	390	390	—10
1750 G Distrb A	$8½	8⅛	8½	— ⅛
5400 G Distrb w	275	265	268	— 4
25850 Gibraltar	$8	7½	7¾	— ¼
1100 Graft G	$38	38	38	— ¾
8100 Granduc	125	123	123	— 2
200 Gt Oil Sds	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
405 GL Forest	$42¾	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
82 Gt W Life	$100½	100½	100½	+ ½
400 Greyhnd	$19½	19½	19½	
2680 Hard Crp A	350	345	350	
11315 Harlequin	$14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
6488 Hawker A	$10⅝	9⅞	10	
38262 Hayes D	$10¾	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
12504 H Bay Co	$21¾	21¼	21⅝	+ ¼
10155 IAC	$18	17¾	18	
6858 Indal	$14⅝	13⅞	14	— ⅛
1270 Indusmin	$15	14⅞	15	+ ¼
1970 Inland Gas	$11⅛	11¼	11⅛	
195 Int Mogul	$6	6	6	
16976 Int Pipe A	$18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
300 Inv Grp A	$12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
2400 Ivaco A	$14¼	14	14⅛	— ⅜
3405 Jannock	$23¼	23	23¼	+ ½
4400 Kaiser Re	$16⅝	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
12900 Kam Kotla	460	435	445	—20
3200 Kelsey H	$23	22½	23	— ½
2271 Kerr A A	$12⅝	12	12⅛	— ⅛
2360 Labatt A	$21⅝	21½	21½	— ½
950 Lab Min	$43	42⅝	43	
3800 Lacana	$5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
1300 LOnt Cem	$5½	5¼	5½	
300 Lob Co A	480	475	475	— 5
57 Lob Co B	445	445	445	—10
600 Loeb M	$9	8⅝	9	
725 MICC	$10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
15150 Mclan H A	$20	19⅝	20	
31415 MB Ltd	$23⅝	23	23½	
5900 Matomi A	$17¾	17½	17½	— ⅜
6411 Molson A	$23½	23⅛	23¼	— ⅜
700 Molson B	$22	22	22	
6902 Moore	$34⅝	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
5700 Murphy	$15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
420 Nat Trust	$21	21	21	
28873 Noranda A	$40⅝	39¾	40⅛	— ¼
21122 Norcen	$17⅝	17⅛	17¼	— ¼
7795 NTecm B w	$20⅞	20	20⅞	+ ⅛
200 Nowsco W	$22	21½	22	+ ½
9400 Oakwood P	470	460	460	—15
18275 Ocelot B	$14½	13⅞	14	
2300 Oshawa A	$7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
5120 Page Pet	$9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ½
12400 Pamour A	$6⅝	6⅛	6¼	— ¼
3100 PanCan P	$40¼	40	40¼	+ ¼
337 Patino N V	$20	20	20	+ ¾
6341 Pembina	$8⅝	8½	8⅝	
954 Petrofina	$24½	24½	24½	— ¼
2354 Pine Point	$27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅜
41300 Place G	247	238	241	— 7
11050 Placer	$27⅝	27	27	— ⅜
1000 Ram	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
20 Redpath A	$15½	15½	15½	+ ½
47157 Rd Stenhs A	$10½	10½	10½	
2748 Reichhold	$10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
64800 Revnu Prp	150	140	150	+ 5
1671 Roman	$28⅝	27½	27½	— ¾
100 Rothman	$22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
17902 Sceptre	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
100 Scotts A	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
19349 Shell Can	$16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅝
19981 Sherritt A	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
700 Sigma	$38¼	38	38¼	— ¼
19946 Simpsons	250	235	240	
18306 Simpsn S A	$8⅝	8¼	8¼	
2450 Slater Stl	$14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
2670 Southm	$28	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
625 St Brodcst	$12¾	12⅝	12¾	
9044 Stelco A	$29¼	28⅞	29	— ¼
480 Steep R	425	425	425	—15
100 Tara	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
1360 Teck Cor A	$11¾	11½	11½	— ¼
1390 Teck Cor B	$11⅝	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
2200 Teledyne	$8½	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
4007 Tex Can	$47¼	45¼	46¼	—1¼
13675 Thom N A	$15¾	15½	15¾	
34713 Tor Dm Bk	$22¾	22⅝	22½	— ⅛
550 Torstar B	$17½	17½	17½	
1217 Traders A	$17	16¾	16¾	
6375 Trns Mt A	$9⅝	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
107792 TrCan PL	$18⅝	18½	18⅝	
36856 UGas A	$10⅛	9⅝	9⅞	— ¼
4837 Union Oil	$21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ¼
1306 U Keno	$10⅝	10½	10½	— ¼
2720 U Siscoe	$9⅝	8¾	8¾	— ⅜
355 Un Carbid	$18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
800 Von Der	400	400	400	—10
6100 Versil Cor	$10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
100 Vestgron	$14¼	14¼	14¼	
1900 Voyager P	$23¾	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
1950 Weldwod	$21½	21¼	21⅝	— ⅛
5225 West Mine	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
20 Weslnhse	$27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
2775 Weston	$23	22	22¼	— ¾
2225 Woodwd A	$20⅝	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
1700 Yk Bear	$6½	6⅛	6⅛	
8700 Yukon C	370	360	370	+10

Total sales 4,356,938 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices February 1, 1979

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Clos	Chg.
250	Asbestos	$46	46	46	+ ½
15341	Bnk Mont	$26	25⅝	26	— ⅛
44675	Basic Res	7½	6⅝	7⅝	+1¼
40	ConSo Ry	$44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	
100	Conron	$26⅝	26¾	26¾	— ½
2036	Con Bath	$13	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
400	FCA Intl	300	290	290	—10
882	Imasco	$38	38	38	
195	Laur Fin	$10½	10½	10½	
500	Mnt Trst	$21	21	21	— ⅛
250	Power Cp	$22⅝	22⅛	22⅞	+1⅝
13325	Royal Bk	$40½	40¼	40⅝	— ⅛
700	Steinbrg A	$23	23	23	— ¼

Total sales 858,486 shares.

European Gold Markets

February 1, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	232.40	229.35	— 4.35
Zurich	231.625	229.375	— 4.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	231.10	230.36	— 1.03

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

v 8-87	93¼	94¼
and 7½-82	96½	97½
ralia 8¼-83	95¾	96¾
ralia 8¾-91	96	97
ralia 8¼-92	91	92
tyo 7⅝-84	91¼	92¼
days 8½-92	92	93
yd. 7¾-85	91⅝	92⅝
Con 7¾-87	90½	91½
E 8¾-83	96½	97½
it 9¼-84	96	97
Gas 9-81	98⅝	99¼
enHill 8-85	91⅞	92⅝
Berm. 8¼-84	95	96
NatIR 8⅝-86	93⅝	94⅝
bonas 8⅝-81	96½	97½
nvest 8¾-84	94	95
Food 7½-91	89	90
co 8-86	96	97
r Ham 8-87	93⅝	94⅝
8¼-82	96	97
7¾-84	92	93
8⅝-81	97¾	98¾
8¼-97	92	93
8⅛-83	94½	95½
3-84	93⅝	94⅝
ault. 8⅞-85	93½	94½
9¼-89	95⅝	96⅝
son 8½-89	93⅝	94⅝
8-86 nov	98¼	99¼
fima 8½-83	96¼	97¼
8-82	94	95
Chic 7-80	97	98
vorken 8½-87	91⅞	92⅞
d 9⅞-83	100¼	101¼
Nestn 8¼-84	91½	93½
ersley 8½-84	95¾	96¾
e Oil 9½-86	99½	100½
¼-87	93	94
Cnda 9-82	99¼	100¼
verseas 9-83	96¼	97¼
e W. 8½-85	94½	95½
sums 8-83	95¾	96¾
itoba 8⅝-83	96½	97½
ellin 9¼-86	99	100
Midld Intl 8⅝-86	96	97
Montreal 9¼-83	99½	100½
NCBoard 8-87	91¼	92¼
NatWest 9-86	98	99
NBrunswick 9-83	98¼	99¼
NBrunswick 8-84	92⅝	93⅝
NZealand 9¼-82	99¼	100¼
NZealand 8½-83	95⅝	96⅝
NrgKombk 8½-91	93⅝	94⅝
Norskhyd 8½-92	92	93
Norway 8½-81	97	98
Occidental 9¾-83	100	101
Offsh Min 8¼-85	93¾	94¾
Ontario 9-83	98	99
OntarioHyd 8-87	91¼	92¼
ProvSaskat 8⅝-86	95¼	96¼
QuebProv 8½-81	97	98
QuebProv 9-83	97½	98½
Ralston 7½-87	92¾	93¾
SaabScania 8½-89	90¾	91¾
S.A.S. 8-85	94	95
Shell 8-86	95½	96½
Shell 7½-87	91	92
Singer 8¾-82	95¼	96¼
Stind 8⅜-88	98	99
Sweden 8¼-87	93¼	94¼
SwedStCo. 7¾-82	94½	95½
TMay 7¾-87	89¾	90¾
Textron 7¾-87	91	92
Transocean 8-86	96½	97½
Transocean 7½-87	93¼	94¼
UnOil 7½-87	92½	93½
Utah 8-87	97¾	98¾
Vwagen 7¾-87	90¾	91¾
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	90¾	91¾

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	75½	77½
Baker 5½-93	102½	103½
Beatrice 6¼-91	104	106
Beatrice 4½-92	89½	90½
Beechem 6¾-92	101¼	102¼
Boots 6¼-93	89½	91½
Borden 6¾-91	96½	98½
Borden 5-92	88	90
BroadHale 4¾-87	73	75
Carnation 4-88	72½	74½
Chevron 5-88	149	151
Chrysler 4¾-88	60	62
Chrysler 5-88	63	65
Coke Btl. 6½-93	90½	92½
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	122	124
Cummint 6¼-86	88½	90½
Dartind 4¾-87	82	84
EastKodak 4½-86	84	85
Ford 6-86	90½	92½
Ford 5-88	81½	83½
GenElec 4¼-87	82	84
GenFoods 4⅝-82	93½	95½
Gillette 4¾-82	85½	87½
Gillette 4¾-87	73½	75½
GulWestn 5-86	84½	86½
Honneywell 6-86	84½	86½
ICI 6¾-97	87½	88½
INA 6-97	92	94
ISE 6¾-89	88½	90½
ITT 4¾-97	76½	78½
Jusco 6-92	130	131
Komatsu 7¼-90	156	157
Mitsui 7¼-90	110	111
MorganJP 4¼-87	93½	95½
Nabisco 5¼-88	100	102
Owensill 4½-87	98½	100½
PenneyJC 4½-87	76	78
RCA 5-88	82½	84½
Revlon 4¾-83	146	148
Revlon 4¾-87	126	128
Sperry 4¾-88	97½	99½
Squibb 4¼-87	80	82
Texaco 4½-88	73½	75½
Texas 7½-93	90	92
Tyco 8½-88	99½	101½
UnCarb 4¾-82	89½	91½
WarnLamb 4½-87	75	77
WarnLamb 4¼-88	72	74
Xerox 5-88	75½	77½

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966 = 100

	Med.	Long.
Thursday	95.77	89.98
Previous	95.72	89.92

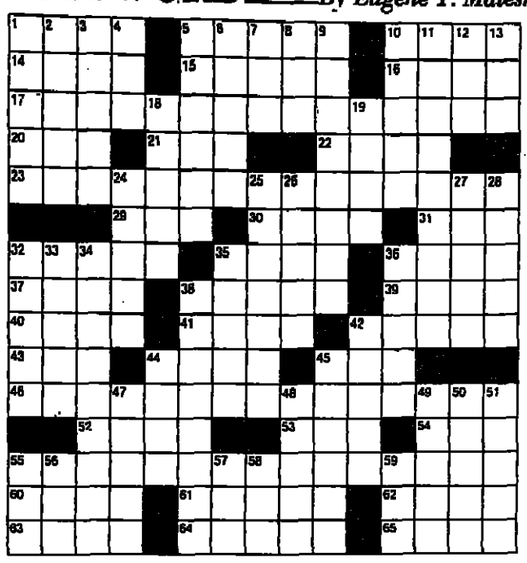
SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the *International Herald Tribune* through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature.
To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed in classified section)
Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Juanita Caspari in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. Source
Accounting CONTROLLER		German subsidiary of Spencer Gifts, Inc.	Frankfurt	B.S. in Acctg. or Finance; min. 5 yrs'exp. fin. area; Eng., Ger.	Personnel Director, Spencer Gifts, Inc., P.O. Box BB, Atlantic City, N.J. 08411.	Wall Street Journal 24-1-79
REGIONAL MANAGER EUROPE	Top-level	USA manufacturer of environmental control equip.		Top-level sales/mktg. exec.; proven track record of selling capital equip.; Eng. + 1 other Eur. lang.	Tim Gibbon, Position # AR 1578, Austin Knight Inc., Suite 832, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10020.	I.H.T. 25-1-79
Sr. EXECUTIVE PASSENGER Services Dept.	Attractive to the right person.	Cathay Pacific Airways.	Hong Kong	Max. 45; subst. exp. in both catering mngt. & man mngt.; airline exp. desirable.	General Staff Manager, Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd. Tsimshatsui P.O. Box K-5368, Hong Kong.	I.H.T. 25-1-79
YOUNG INTERNATIONAL AUDITOR	Negotiable	Paris based corp. audit team of world wide consumer group.	Paris, 50% travel	Qual. accountant or MBA; around 28; good public practice bkgd. or similar audit. exp.; Eng./Ger. or Span.	Ref. 1494, Hugh Harvey, Lloyd, Chapman As., 123 New Bond St., London W1Y 0BR, Tel.: 01-4997761.	I.H.T. 25-1-79
FINANCIAL DIRECTOR	£20,000 + first class benefits.	Leading mining group.	Lusaka, Zambia	Qual. with relevant exp. & possess highly devel. acctg., fin. & diplom. skills.	Ref. 0910/FT, Reed Executive Selection, 55-56 St. Martin's Lane, London WC2N 4EA, Tel.: 01-836 1707.	Financial Times 25-1-79
FINANCIAL CONTROLLER Liberia	c.$25,000 net + House, Car & Benefits.	Subsidiary of diversified group (processing & distribution)	Liberia	25-35; qual. accountant; exp. of working in similar overseas location;	Ref. 2367, Robin F. Taylor, Douglas Llambias As. Ltd., 410 Strand, London WC2R 0NS Tel.: 01-836 9501.	Financial Times 25-1-79
Sr. FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEALER	Competitive	Kleinwort, Benson Ltd.,	London	Min. 5 yrs. exp. in all aspects of foreign exchange & euro-currency deposits.	M.L. Darby, Kleinwort, Benson Ltd., 20 Fenchurch Street, London EC3P 3DB.	Financial Times 25-1-79
FINANCIAL DIRECTOR West Africa	$42,030	Int'l mining consortium.	Republic of Guinea.	Proven record in accountancy mngt.; exp. in all relevant spheres; knowl. Am. acctg. system; Fr., Eng.	Ref. R 112/IHT, Charles Hyde, C.B. Lister Int'l, Aeradio House Hayes Road, South Hall, Middlesex, UB2 5NJ.	I.H.T 27-1-79
DIRECTOR INTERNATIONAL PERSONNEL	Executive compensation package.	Pharmaceuticals division of health care corp.	Middle-Atlantic	Strong & knowledgable manager with 5-10 yrs. personnel exp. incl. progress. int'l personnel mngt. respons.	Dept. G-2, P.O. Box 544, Philadelphia, Pa. 19105, U.S.A.	I.H.T. 27-1-79
FINANCIAL CONTROLLER Lisbon		Dynamic multinational org.	Lisbon	Qual. accountant; previous multi-national exp. in sim. pos. or audit-role; knowl. U.S. acctg. tech.; Eng., Port.	Box D 1264, Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly, France.	I.H.T. 27-1-79
CORPORATE PLANNING MANAGER	c.S$100,000 + housing	Industrial & trading group.	Singapore	MBA; Chartered Accountant or Economist; early 40's; broad consulting exp.	Ref. BE 143, P.H. Broadbridge, C. & L. As. Ltd., Shelley House, Noble Street, London EC2V 7DQ.	The Economist 27-1-79
SENIOR AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST		The Ford Foundation		PhD deg. or equiv., pref. in agricultural or resource economics.	Ms. Joan C. Carroll, The Ford Foundation, 320 East 43rd St., New York, N.Y. 10017.	The Economist 27-1-79
INFORMATION SERVICE DIRECTOR	Approx. B.Fl. 100,000	North European establishments, 5 production & 11 sales co.	Veghel Eindhoven	35-40 yrs.	Mr. D.J.D. Nijenhuis, Mars Chocoladefabriek B.V., Veghel (N.B.) Tel.: (0)4130-83333	Elseviers 27-1-79
INTERNATIONAL LAWYER		Multinational co.	Paris.	5-10 yrs. exp., same with U.S. firm or corp.; U.S. legal educ. pref.; willing to travel.	Box D 1267, Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly, France.	I.H.T. 30-1-79
DIRECTOR		Int'l Swiss financial co.		Extensive fin. & bus. contacts internationally & demons. ability to achieve results; 35-40; Eng. +.	Ref. S 18-118250, Publicitas, CH-1211 Geneva.	I.H.T. 30-1-79
INVESTMENT BANKER		Middle-Eastern young fast-growing investor group.	Paris	Strong technical & marketing skills; 5 yrs. exp. pref.	Miss Chambolle, Centre d'Affaire George V, 30 Avenue George V, 75008 Paris.	I.H.T. 30-1-79

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Queued up
5 Anne Bronte's "—— Grey"
10 Glaswegian
14 Painter Joan
15 Lip
16 Ann or May
17 Tevye's musing
20 Highway warning
21 Drysdale of diamond fame
22 Saroyan's "My —— Is Aram"
23 Leaders of Jutes who invaded Britain
29 Provisos
30 High schooler
31 Followers of ens
32 With magnanimity
35 Alas!
36 Ilk
37 Indignant
38 Coleridge's "gentle thing"
39 Wood knot
40 Famous reply to Nazis: Dec. 1944
41 Inter ——
42 Nightclub, for short
43 Raw material
44 "Roots" star on TV
45 Marvin or Trevino
46 Movie directed by Sinatra
52 Sockdolager
53 Singer Sumac
54 Atlantic catch
55 Statement defied by this puzzle
60 Cathedral town in Italy
61 Ending for rend or vend
62 To —— (precisely)
63 Scrooge, for short
64 Nitid
65 Artificial fishing fly

DOWN

1 Followers of Jacob Amman
2 M-1, e.g.
3 Pursuer of the Pleiades
4 "Holy mackerel!"
5 Puzzle heading
6 Port in NW Belgium
7 Teachers' org.
8 Suffix with racket or rocket
9 Superficial
10 Lunkhead
11 Former German protectorate in Africa
12 ——-Locka, Florida
13 KO count
18 Uplift
19 Songwriter Sammy
24 Embellishes
25 One "with no invisible means of support": Sheen
26 Ancient Greek valley
27 Ice pinnacle
28 Player under a dome
32 Silk voile
33 Bolivian city
34 Bugbear
35 Distribute
36 Killy, e.g.
38 Japanese warriors
42 Shut out
44 Fortas and Ribicoff
45 Like 51 Down?
47 After all: Fr.
48 Chinese green tea
49 Perspicacious
50 Person sued by candidates
51 Detroit dud
55 Dundee denial
56 Wagering initials in N.Y.C.
57 —— degree
58 Twice CCLI
59 Humbug's companion

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Rain	MADRID	5	41	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	2	36	Rain	MIAMI	25	77	Fair
ANKARA	6	43	Cloudy	MILAN	7	45	Fair
ATHENS	13	55	Cloudy	MONTREAL	−12	10	Snow
BEIRUT	19	66	Fair	MOSCOW	2	36	Cloudy
BELGRADE	6	43	Fair	MUNICH	0	32	Fair
BERLIN	3	37	Mist	NEW YORK	−6	23	Fair
BRUSSELS	3	37	Overcast	NICE	12	54	Overcast
BUCHAREST	4	39	Cloudy	OSLO	−8	18	Overcast
BUDAPEST	6	43	Cloudy	PARIS	3	37	Rain
CASABLANCA	20	68	Cloudy	PRAGUE	2	36	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	1	34	Rain	ROME	13	55	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	14	57	Overcast	SOFIA	3	37	Fair
DUBLIN	3	37	Rain	STOCKHOLM	−7	19	Fair
EDINBURGH	−1	30	Fair	TEHRAN	-	-	N.A.
FLORENCE	5	41	Mist	TEL AVIV	18	64	Mist
FRANKFURT	1	34	Cloudy	TOKYO	12	54	Fair
GENEVA	−1	30	Cloudy	TUNIS	14	57	Cloudy
HELSINKI	−6	21	Overcast	VIENNA	6	43	Fair
ISTANBUL	6	43	Overcast	WARSAW	1	34	Snow
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Fair	WASHINGTON	0	32	Windy
LISBON	15	59	Rain	ZURICH	−3	27	Mist
LONDON	6	43	Rain				
LOS ANGELES	14	57	Rain				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

February 1, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:

— (d) Baerbond	SF 750.00
— (d) Conbar	SF 697.00
— (d) Grobar	SF 590.00
— (d) Stockbar	SF 752.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:

— (d) CSF Fund	SF 16.42
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF 3.94
— (d) ITF Fund N.V.	$ 8.71

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT. (CI) Ltd.:

—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$ 5.46
—(w) Int'l High Interest Trust	$ 0.95
—(w) High Interest Sterling	£0.92

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:

— (w) Capital Int'l Fund	$ 18.32
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$ 10.81
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$ 27.27

CREDIT SUISSE:

— (d) Actions Suisses	SF 304.75
— (d) Canasec	SF 402.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 62.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 57.25
— (d) Energie-Valor	SF 70.00
— (d) Ussec	SF 408.00
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF 114.00

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

— (d) Concentra	DM 21.70
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 71.80

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:

— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$ 25.11
— (d) Fidelity Dlr. Svgs. Tr.	$61.59
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$ 22.42
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$ 55.29
— (w) Fidelity World Fd.	$ 14.52

FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:

— (w) Fidelity Sterling A	£ 3.83
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B	£ 9.57
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D	£ 16.46

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:

— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$ 53.25
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK$ 10.24
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund	$ 12.32
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$ 6.92

JARDINE FLEMING:

— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$87.38
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia	$ 17.89

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438, GENEVA 11

—(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF$43.50
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 205.00

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):

— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	$9.84

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA

— (r) Portes Sw. R Est	SF 1,315.00
— (r) Securpostes	SF 936.00

SWISS BANK CORP:

— (d) America-Valor	SF 322.75
— (d) Intervalor	SF 49.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF 411.00
— (d) Swissvalor Nem Ser	SF 346.25
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 67.50
— (d) Universal Fund	SF 73.40

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

— (d) Amca U.S. Sh	SF 30.25
— (d) Bond Invest	SF 60.00*
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF 67.25
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh	SF 130.00
— (d) Foreo Swiss Sh	SF 103.25
— (d) Globinvest	SF 74.75
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF 251.00
— (d) Romeroc-Invest	SF 133.00
— (d) Satit South Afr Sh	SF 215.00
— (d) Simo Swiss R Est	

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt

— (d) Atlantictonds	DM 11.45
— (d) Europafonds	DM 25.25
— (d) Unifonds	DM 17.35
— (d) Univerba	DM 28.30
— (d) Unispecial I	DM 40.80

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund	$7.28
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$ 7.34
(w) Austral. Select Fd.	$ 1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.	SF 126.85
(w) CAMIT	$ 10.07
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$ 11.60
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF 1,375.00
(d) Caribica Open-End Fund	$ 181.85
(w) Citadel Fund	$ 3.05
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$ 911.59
(w) Converl. Fd Int. A Certs	$ 7.94
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$15.01
(w) D.G.C.	$ 47.71
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	$ 0.11
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$ 16.13
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$17.74
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1,132.00
(w) First Eagle Fund	$ 4,703.43
(w) First Intern'l Fund	$ 191.84
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	SF 1,573.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd	SF 56.76
(d) Fondilalia	$ 11.85
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interinvest	DM 40.56
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	$ 0.38
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 4.64
(w) Haussmann Hldgs NV	$ 274.76
(i) H.O.I.T. Habet	$ 30.50
(d) Icafund	$ 10.90
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$ 106.79
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$ 108.83
(d) Interfund S.A.	$ 10.21
(w) Intermarket Fund	$ 150.39
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$ 22.91
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$ 6.53
(d) Investa DWS	DM 36.80
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$ 53.77
(d) Italomerica S.A. Fund	$ 9.51
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$2.36
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$66.73
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$ 44.95
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,510.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$ 12.37
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F	$ 38.21
(-) Leverage Cap. Hold	$ 46.24
(w) Luxfund	$ 26.25
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$78.94
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$ 0.68
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$ 1.88
(w) Nippon Fund	$ 28.70
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$ 5.25
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$ 5.22
(w) N.A.M.F.	$ 64.67
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$ 30.13
(d) Renta Fund	LF 1,898.00
(d) Rentinvest	LF 822.00
(d) Safe Fund	$ 4.54
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$ 9.38
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 77.10
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$ 15.22
( ) Share Realty N.V.	$ 15.51
( ) Share International N.V.	$ 4.68
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 98.70
(w) Soros Fund	$ 591.25
(w) Talent Global Fund	$ 11.32
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea)	$ 48.31
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$ 66.17
(w) Transpacific Fund	$ 37.92
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas	$ 0.57
(w) Unified Cap Inv. Fund	$ 2.88
(m) Uld Int'l Bond Fd	$ 104.57
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd	$ 10.94
(w) Western Growth Fund	$ 7.24
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$ 446.48
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$ 11.61
(w) Worldwide Securities	$ 69.27
(w) Worldwide Special	$ 5,520.93

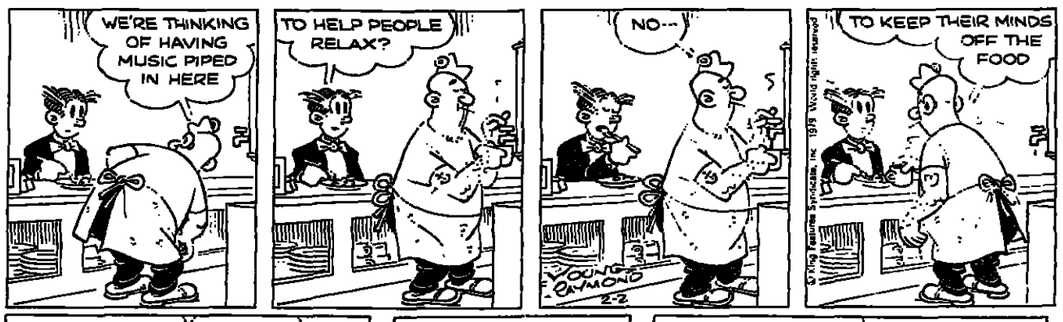
DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ' — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF — Swiss Francs; + — Other prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended. N.C. - Not communicated; » — « - Redemption price - Ex-Coupon.

PEANUTS



B.C.

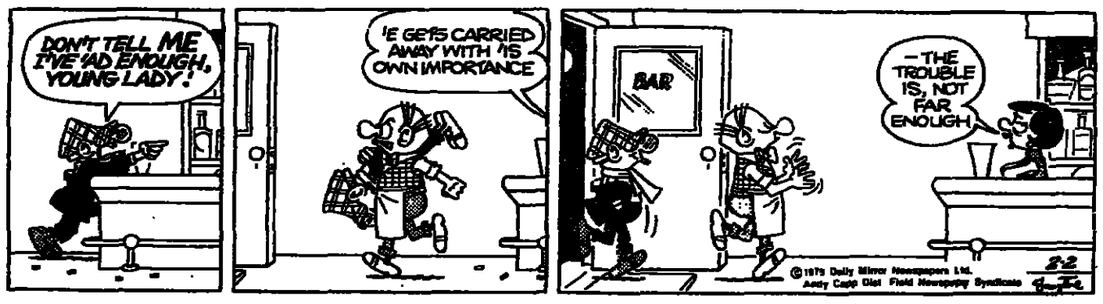
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



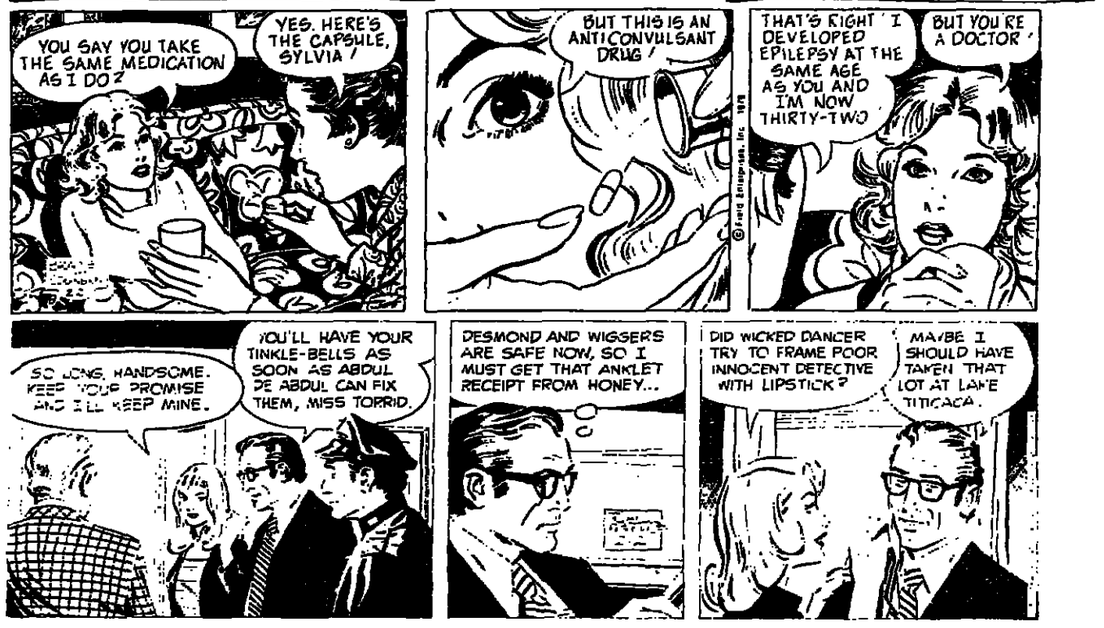
ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

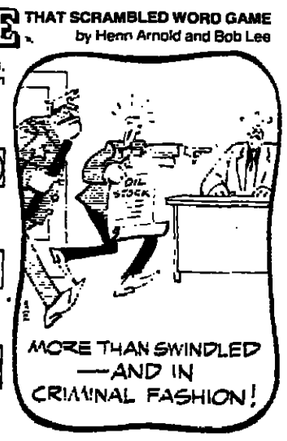
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ORDOB

REVUC

KRILLE

INLOPP



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon

Print answer here: "○-○○○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: DAISY MINER HUMBLE FECUND
Answer. Fears might make you this—if you take proper precautions—"SAFER"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"IF THEY DO HAVE WARS, THEY'RE AWFUL QUIET ABOUT IT, JOEY."

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BOOKS

FEELINGS

Our Vital Signs

By Willard Gaylin, M.D. Harper & Row. 254 pp. $10.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IT IS Dr. Willard Gaylin's thesis that feelings are useful — that even bad feelings, such as shame and guilt and anxiety, serve a function that helps people to survive. Does this sound too obvious to be worth writing an entire book about? Perhaps it does, but consider the potential opponents to what Gaylin, a practicing psychiatrist and clinical professor of psychology at the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, is saying in his latest work, "Feelings: Our Vital Signs." (His previous books include "Caring," "Partial Justice: A Study of Bias in Sentencing," "In the Service of Their Country: War Resisters in Prison" and "The Meaning of Despair.")

On the one hand, there are the scientists, behavioral and otherwise, who, in their striving for objectivity, have either denied the existence of feelings altogether, or relegated them to a corner of the laboratory for being too difficult to measure, too slippery and mushy. (Even in the literature of psychology and psychoanalysis, Gaylin points out, there is remarkably little of a descriptive nature on feelings.) To the scientists Gaylin is saying that whether or not feelings can be objectified, they are vital to our existence, and the balance, now tipped toward neglect, must be redressed.

On the other hand, there are those who, having perhaps been misled by science's desertion of the realm of feelings, have tended to trivialize emotions by acting as if they were infinitely manipulable. These include the advocates of what Gaylin calls the "emotions as pus" school of thought, which holds that emotions, in order to be brought under control, "are obliged to be discharged into the environment" — that when it comes to feelings, we should let it all hang out. ("I myself feel we have a responsibility — not only to the social unit, which demands a certain amount of evasion, reserve, and dissembling, but also our personal dignity — to keep 'it' in.")

Generating Emotion

They include those who believe "that self-improvement can be achieved by generating the emotion so that it may later be relieved." ("The problem with people who have pent-up emotions is usually not their inability to express them but their incredible capacity to generate them. They do not need a weekend marathon of provocation and humiliation to express the very emotions that they generate to excess without provocation.")

Finally, the trivializers of emotion include those who would encourage the pleasurable feelings and deny the painful ones, as if selective self-recognition could determine our emotional makeup. To these and the other manipulators, Gaylin is saying that "feelings are the instruments of rationality, not — as some would have it — alternatives to it."

Having said all this by way of introduction, what is there left for Gaylin to do, besides steer a careful course between the rock of scientific objectivity and the whirlpool of emotional mush? Again, what he does sounds deceptively simple.

He describes in a series of chapters the most fundamental feelings, classifying them according to what he sees as their functions. Thus, under the heading of "Signals for Survival: Serving Self and Group," he writes about anxiety, guilt, shame and pride. For these are the feelings he believes were given us, through the process of evolution, to "direct us toward individual survival and the obligations of group living." (For instance, guilt, far from the crippling agent that the trivializers dismiss it as being, is in Gaylin's view, "the emotion that shapes so much of our goodness and generosity.")

Under the rubric of "Caution Signals: The Center Is Not Holding," he writes about feeling upset, tired, bored, envious and used, for these are the feelings "which warn us of malfunction." Finally, under the title of "Signals of Success: Reaching Out and Moving Up," he includes the chapters "Feeling Touched (and Hurt)," "Feeling Moved " and "Feeling Good," for these are the emotions "that acknowledge the fact that survival of the individual and the group must have meaning beyond the mere fact of surviving."

If the arbitrary nature of these categories make it sound as if Gaylin were guilty of indulging his own brand of pseudo-science, never mind; they serve his purposes. And these purposes are far from simple-minded. What he has really done is string together a series of essays on various human feelings.

Sometimes his intention is to explain the function of certain feelings — of guilt or anxiety or fatigue, which last he believes to be not a physiological state but rather the precursor of depression. Sometimes his intention is to make distinctions — between ennui and boredom, for instance, or among shame and guilt and guilty fear. Sometimes Gaylin's purpose is to provide himself with a vehicle for his insights and beliefs — his conviction that we ought not to deny so stringently the right of people to hide from the inevitability of death (regardless of what Elisabeth Kubler-Ross advocates, who "has in recent years discovered the afterlife, which to many of us simply seems a return to denial"). Often his purpose is nothing more than to describe an emotion, by citing famous passages from literature.

But whatever his purposes are and regardless of whether we agree with his beliefs and distinctions, one effect of these essays is paramount. They make us think about our feelings as if they were objective realities. By the very act of doing so, we are bound to feel enriched in self-knowledge.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Historian's Tomb Found in Japan

TOKYO, Feb. 1 (UPI) — The remains of Japan's first historian, who chronicled the myths and legends of ancient rulers, have been discovered on a tea plantation.

Japanese newspapers quoted archaeologists as saying the remains of Yasumaro Ono, compiler of Japan's oldest written histories, "Kojiki" and "Nihonshoki," were found by a farmer near the former capital of Nara.

They said the farmer also found Ono's epitaph, consisting of a copper plate inscribed in Chinese characters with the celebrated historian's address, official title, and date of death — July 6, 723.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

W	H	I	R	S		S	P	C	A		S	W	A	B
I	O	N	I	C		A	I	O	N		H	I	V	E
G	R	A	V	E		C	I	A	N	D	L	E	L	I	T
	S	P	A	N	K		C	E	R	A		L	O	T
		P	L	I	N	T	H		E	R	M	I	N	E
T	E	L		C	O	R	E		C	I	A			
O	V	E	R		B	U	S	I	S		H	A	M	A	L
P	E	P	O		S	N	A	P	S		M	O	N	A	
I	D	I	O	M		K	N	O	T		I	F	N	I	
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A	R	F		E	W	E	F		P	E	C	A	N		
F	E	D	E	R	A	T	E	D		R	E	N	E	W	
P	N	E	W		T	R	A	P		C	A	G	E	Y	
A	A	R	E		H	E	M	S		E	N	E	R	G	

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Some of the significant contributions to bidding theory made by Dr. George Rosenkranz of Mexico City have now been presented in a book easily accessible to the average player. In "Bid Your Way to the Top," published by Barclay Bridge Supplies, Port Chester, N.Y., at $5.95, he presents what he calls "Standard International."

The average player, accustomed to traditional bidding, will find himself steered effectively into paths that are known to tournament players as Eastern Scientific: five-card majors, forcing no-trump responses, strong two-over-one responses, and weak two-bids. Onto this basic structure are added a number of devices that are well known to the cognoscenti, such as transfer bids and key-card Blackwood, the latter in a form that was originated by the author and has now been adopted by many experts.

There are also many entirely original features that will be new to almost every reader. One of these is the no-trump cue-bid to show the trump ace. In the diagramed example, it was used after a fit had been established in spades.

Following the modern style, the raise to three spades was forcing. South's bid of three no-trump would have no natural meaning, and was used to show the ace of spades and hint at a slam. After two cue-bids from North, showing aces, South tried six spades, relying on the strength of his suits.

A diamond was led, and was ducked to East's queen. East tried the diamond ace, an error, and this was ruffed by declarer. South now found a skillful way to combine his chances.

At first sight, it appears that the clubs must be established with a ruff. But as the cards lie, a low ruff will lead to an overruff and a ruff with the king will establish a trump trick for East.

South's first move was to cash the A-Q of spades. If both opponents had followed, he could safely have played clubs, ruffing with the king in dummy.

As it was, he had to continue trumps by leading to the king. He then took the diamond king, the club ace and the club king. When he then ran all his trumps, West could not stand the pressure. Whether he threw a club or a heart he gave South his 12th trick.

NORTH
♠K65
♡AK954
◇K82
♣A4

WEST
♠8
♡Q872
◇J943
♣J852

EAST
♠10942
♡J6
◇AQ765
♣103

SOUTH (D)
♠AQJ73
♡103
◇10
♣KQ976

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♠	Pass	2♡	Pass
2♠	Pass	3♠	Pass
3N.T.	Pass	4♣	Pass
4♠	Pass	5♡	Pass
6♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond three.

هكذا من الاصل

Many Top Skiers Fail

Mueller Captures Downhill

From Wire Dispatches

ILLARS, Switzerland, Feb. 1 — r Mueller of Switzerland, three s a runner-up this season, ed his first World Cup victory y in a thrill-packed downhill .

/ith a brilliant effort on the e stretch, the 21-year-old Zu- gardener was timed in 1 min- 45.97 seconds, 22 hundredths a second ahead of Leonard k of Austria. Werner Griss- , also of Austria, finished third. oni Buergler of Switzerland ed fourth while Reinhard malzl of Italy, who started 38th, e in fifth.

he skiers were hampered by -force winds at the top the k.

ts an outrage that the race was ed at all in such conditions," Franz Klammer after finishing)th place.

Klammer has a lot of support ng many of the top competi- ," said Canada's Steve Podbor- who was 38th. "The wind was rong in the upper section that I dn't stay down in a crouch."

li Spiess of Austria, the favorite after practice but who could only post 24th in the race itself, said: "We might as well have been playing roulette."

But Mueller refused to let the complaints dampen his elation.

"Sure, conditions weren't regular at the top," Mueller said. "But I won the race in the final schuss and down there conditions were the same for everyone."

Mueller was only fourth fastest in the upper part of the track but fastest on the lower section, where there was no wind.

One by one, top skiers such as Herbert Plank, Sepp Walcher, Spiess, Klammer, Sepp Ferstl and Michael Veith, were shoved out of the top ten as the late starters came down.

Of 56 starters, 48 finished the race. Austria's Peter Wirnsberger, winner of the last downhill at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, West Germany, and one of the favorites, was among those eliminated by falls. There were no reports of injuries.

The U.S. finishers included Mike Farney, 14th; David Stapleton, 27th, and Andy Mill, 28th.

The rest of Canadian squad, while doing better than Podborski, had its worst day of the season. Dave Murray was 22d; Ken Read, 30th, and Dave Irwin, 34th.

The surprise results had little effect on the World Cup standings. The top four are slalom specialists and skipped the downhill here to rest for the forthcoming races in Canada and the United States.

Men's Downhill
1. Peter Mueller, Switzerland, 1:45.97
2. Leonhard Stock, Austria, 1:46.16
3. Werner Grissmann, Austria, 1:46.20
4. Toni Buergler, Switzerland, 1:46.69
5. Reinhard Schmalzl, Italy, 1:46.85
6. Olindo Cazzia, Italy, 1:46.94
7. Urs Raeber, Switzerland, 1:47.84
8. Philippe Roux, Switzerland, 1:47.86
9. Bruno Freiz, Switzerland, 1:47.10
10. Lorenzo Concion, Italy, 1:47.13

World Cup Standings
1. Peter Luescher, Switzerland 173 points
2. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden 135
3. Andreas Wenzel, Liechtenstein 122
4. Phil Mahre, U.S. 106
5. Leonhard Stock, Austria 91
6. Piero Gros, Italy 77
7. Peter Mueller, Switzerland 67
8. Christian neureuther, West Germany 65
9. Herbert Plank, Italy 60
10. Bojan Krizaj, Yugoslavia, 58



United Press International

Peter Mueller of Switzerland celebrates his World Cup downhill victory by spraying champagne over spectators. Leonhard Stock (left) finished in second place and Werner Grissman was third.

U.S. Helping China To Develop Tennis

By James Tuite

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (NYT) — A program to bring China back into international tennis competition has been undertaken with the help of professional players in the United States.

Bob Briner, executive director of the Association of Tennis Professionals, has just returned from Peking, where he discussed with Chinese leaders a long-range plan that might help them achieve their goal of competing again at Wimbledon.

The last Chinese player to take part in the Wimbledon tournament was Mei Fu-chin, who lost to Neale Fraser of Australia 29 years ago in the second round, according to Briner. Since then, he said, tennis in China has virtually been limited to colleges and interprovincial tournaments.

Briner said that the Chinese tennis equipment was poor and the playing technique far behind that of the rest of the world.

Four Chinese players have been invited to the United States next summer to study the U.S. style of play. Meanwhile, the ATP will send a teaching mission to China for a two-week stay, with films and articles on the game. The ATP will finance the exchange.

Doors Open Again

Detente in tennis follows a new open-door policy encouraged by the U.S. recognition of China after a 30-year lapse. While Briner was speaking from his office in Dallas about his China trip, Teng Hsiao-ping, senior deputy prime minister, was conferring with President Carter in Washington about "reunion and reconciliation."

Teng, in responding to Carter at a welcoming dinner in Washington Monday night, spoke of "developing our contacts and cooperation in the political, economic, scientific-technological and cultural fields." He did not mention sports.

Briner's talks with the Chinese have been going on for about a year. "I met Sung Chong, the general secretary of the All-China Sports Federation, in Paris about a year ago, and we arranged for my visit," he said.

Meanwhile, Briner sent the Chinese copies of the ATP newsletter to familiarize them with the world tennis scene. The newsletters also familiarized them with the many problems confronted by the ATP in dealing with the independence of the five top professionals, who do not want to be told that they must play in certain tournaments.

College-Level Proficiency

"There were only about two tennis facilities in Peking," Briner said on his return last Friday. "I would describe Shanghai as the tennis center of the country, with about 40 courts, mostly because of the early French influence. The best players there would be equivalent to college-level players in the United States."

He said the racquets, balls and shoes were of poor quality, made by a concern in Shanghai called the Aeroplane Company. China's No. 2 player draws particular attention because he has the best racquet, a Head made in the United States that he somehow picked up in Hong Kong, Briner disclosed. "It is the only decent racquet in China," he said.

"While a return to Wimbledon was one of the goals of their reentry into tennis, there was little talk of Davis Cup participation," he said. "The Davis Cup situation is too politically complicated for them at this time."

Meanwhile, a six-city tournament for players 35 years and older has been announced by Rod Laver, who will take part in what is labeled the Tennis Legends championship.

John Newcombe, Ken Rosewall, Roy Emerson and Cliff Drysdale are expected to compete.

The Basketball Leases Are Running Out for Russell



UPI

Cazzie Russell

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Feb. 1 (AP) — Unlike his teammates, Cazzie Russell does not have his name on the uniform he now wears for the Montana Sky of the Western Basketball Association.

Perhaps it's because the former National Basketball Association all-star does not plan to stay around long. The 34-year-old veteran of 12 NBA seasons, a victim of age and growing frustration, admits he might be playing his last pro season.

Russell explains the age problem:

"In professional basketball, you take out one-year leases. I've just been lucky enough to take out 12 one-year leases."

But his frustrations are a much deeper subject. He grows impatient with the apparent selfishness of his teammates, a collection of NBA hopefuls, almost-weres and never-will-be's.

Russell also is resentful about his departure from the NBA.

"Of course I'm bitter," he said after a recent game on the Sky's home court in Great Falls, a city of 70,000. "I think sometimes that I got the bad end of the deal, that politics played more of a part in my leaving than my playing did."

The 6-foot-6-inch forward broke into the pros in 1966 as the first-round draft choice of the New York Knicks. He played five seasons in New York, three with the Golden State Warriors, three with the Los Angeles Lakers and one season with the Chicago Bulls.

As a starter for the Lakers, Russell played in all 82 games of the 1976-77 season, averaging 16.4 point a game. The next year, he was cut by the Lakers — two days before the season opener.

The Lakers said his defense and rebounding were weak, but Russell said there was more to it.

"I was playing well," he said, "but they released me because I didn't get along well with a couple of the guys on the team. It was all politics."

Besides, releasing him so close to the beginning of the season made it difficult to be picked up by another team, Russell said.

Behind the Mike

After some brief work as a radio-television sports commentator, the former Michigan All-American joined the Bulls, for whom he played 36 games last year and was then released.

Last December, the call came from the Sky, a squad at the bottom of the seven-team WBA.

For Russell, it was a chance to continue playing the game he loves. But the difference between the NBA and the WBA is staggering.

"People in the NBA know what they're working for. There's a good attitude. Guys down here don't take it seriously," he said.

Except for one other player on the Sky's 10-man roster, Russell is the only one over the age of 24, and sometimes his youthful teammates are a source of anger. After a recent loss, the usually optimistic Russell was particularly upset.

Seek the Open Man

"This team really has no concept of team play. I'm not effective as a player if the team plays as a bunch of individuals. I keep telling them to move the ball, to seek out the open man, but they don't listen," he said.

Russell's frustrations have not diluted his love for basketball and his intensity has made him a favorite of the crowds in Great Falls.

Coach Rex Hughes said he is continually amazed by Russell's enthusiasm for the game. "I've never seen a man who loves basketball as much as he does. Most of these players expect to get something out of basketball, but all he wants to do is give back to the sport what it's given him," Hughes said.

Russell has a philosophical attitude about staying in the game.

"Players come up to me and say, 'Man, you really got a lot of energy for a man of 34.' But age is just numbers. They don't mean a thing," Russell said.

In 20 games this season for the Montana team, Russell has played the role of a sixth man, coming off the bench to average 17.1 points, 5.8 rebounds and 2.9 assists a game. He is the third leading scorer for the Sky.

As it was in the NBA, his versatility is his strong suit for Montana.

Russell winces when the question of returning to the NBA arises. It's a question he's been asked many times in recent weeks and one he's no doubt asked himself from time to time.

"I may get out of basketball entirely this year. I've had a good life out of it. And in this profession, you don't make long-term plans," Russell said.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Washington	34	15	.694	—
Philadelphia	28	18	.609	4½
New Jersey	23	23	.500	9½
New York	23	30	.434	13
Boston	18	31	.367	16
Central Division				
San Antonio	31	20	.608	—
Houston	27	22	.551	3
Atlanta	28	25	.528	4
Cleveland	20	29	.408	10
Detroit	18	32	.360	12½
New Orleans	17	35	.327	14½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	30	20	.600	—
Denver	28	25	.528	3½
Milwaukee	22	31	.415	9½
Indiana	20	30	.400	10
Chicago	18	32	.360	12
Pacific Division				
Seattle	32	16	.667	—
Los Angeles	32	20	.615	2
Phoenix	31	20	.608	2½
San Diego	26	27	.491	8½
Portland	23	25	.479	9
Golden State	25	28	.472	9½

Wednesday's Results
Boston 119, Houston 102
Golden State 108, Philadelphia 106
Atlanta 130, Kansas City 118
New York 108, Detroit 86
Phoenix 123, Milwaukee 118
San Diego 112, New Jersey 104
Seattle 115, Portland 112

Csonka Gets Release From the NFL Giants

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (UPI) — Larry Csonka, whose power running led the Miami Dolphins to three straight Super Bowls and two world championships, was released yesterday by the New York Giants.

The Giants chose not to pick up the 1979 option on Csonka's estimated $200,000-per-year contract.

China, Eager to Rejoin Olympics, Preparing Full Team for Moscow

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Feb. 1 (UPI) — China is planning to send a full team to the 1980 Moscow Olympics and may even send a token squad to the Winter Games in Lake Placid, N.Y., according to Song Chung, secretary general of the All China Sports Federation.

Although the International Olympic Committee this week postponed for a month any decision about allowing China to rejoin the Olympic movement, IOC sources made it clear that there were no major obstacles.

The sources said that China would probably be invited to return to the Olympic fold at the full IOC session in Montevideo, Uruguay, in April.

Song indicated that China wanted to start competing again as soon as possible. But he was under no illusions about China, which last participated in the 1948 Olympics and officially withdrew from the IOC in 1958, making a large impact on the medal table.

"We have to establish a base, by popularizing sport and increasing our international participation," Song said. "In Moscow, we could win medals in gymnastics, I think, and diving and we shoud do well in volleyball. But we will compete in other events like track and field, where our standard is not so good, because it is necessary for our competitors to gain experience."

Song's willingness to be interviewed reflected the new attitude of the Chinese leadership, which appears keen to cultivate international sporting as well as political links.

The Soviet Union has made a point of saying that it would welcome China at the 1980 Games in Moscow despite the ideological differences between the two countries.

Uncomfortable With Strangers, Reporters

oftspoken Rono Has Trouble Adjusting to Stardom

By Alan Greenberg

S ANGELES, Feb. 1 — For a year, the track world has awed by the accomplishments enry Rono, who faces Nick here tomorrow night in the ile run, while John Walker teve Scott battle in the mile.

25-year-old Kenyan, who four world records set during -week span last spring is soft- n and shuns the limelight.

unior at Washington State, he eveloped an inordinate fond- or pizza and beer since com- the United States two years ut he is extremely uncomfort- with strangers, particularly ers.

thinks reporters are all " said John Chaplin, the track coach. "He thinks e all lost their marbles. These Kenyans) have no conception hat the American press is

l these guys want in-depth iews. There's nothing in- about the kid. He doesn't un- nd what he can say. He's not plicated guy. He runs. If he he wins. If he loses, he loses; l with it. People want to see ice. They will. He's not in shape. he'll get beat. He done anything for a month."

Education First

at matters most to Rono is ucation he is getting at Wash- State. Unlike some Ameri- ars who have made a mock- the term "student-athlete," is in school primarily for the tion, like WSU's other three n distance runners.

the track, however, Rono ompetitors an education. He his first enduring lesson at ley, Calif., on April 8, when ttered the 5,000-meter world record of New Zealand's Dick Quax by 4½ seconds with a 13:08.4. It was the first world record set at an NCAA dual meet since 1967.



United Press International

Henry Rono: Low-Profile Champion

Then, on May 13, before 200 rain-soaked spectators in Seattle, Rono ran the 3,000-meter steeplechase in 8:05.4, taking 2.6 seconds off the record set by Sweden's Anders Garderud in the Montreal Olympics final.

Rono did not stop there. In Vienna on June 11 he cut eight seconds off the world record in the 10,000-meters with a 27:22.5 clocking. And at Oslo on June 27 he grabbed his fourth world record by running the 3,000-meters in 7:32.1, trimming 3.1 seconds off the mark.

Not bad for someone who did not do any serious running until he was 18.

Nandi Hills Native

Rono was born and raised in Kiptaragon village in the Nandi Hills, in Kenya's Rift Valley Province. Its elevation is 7,600 feet, which made running at lesser elevations comparatively easy.

At school Rono played soccer and volleyball. Then, in 1971, he heard that Kenya's famed runner, Kipchoge Keino, who grew up just three miles from Rono, would be visiting. Rono went to see Keino at the little neighborhood stadium, but did not speak to him.

"There were too many people around him [Keino]," he was quoted as saying. "The mayor of the place gave him a cup to carry, and the people who wanted to talk could put something in it, like a nickel. I stood by myself above the stadium and watched. From that time, I was a runner."

And soon, a lonely one.

"In 1960, when I was seven," Rono continued, "my father was working on a farm, driving a tractor, pulling a plow. It was the kind with many discs. A snake came up in the tires an onto the front of the tractor. My father jumped back and fell. The discs ran over him and killed him. They cut his throat and across his chest."

After that, Rono lived with his grandmother and tended cattle. Because of that, he did not graduate from high school until he was 22.

Practical Studies

He went into the army, but disliked the inflexibility and headed for Pullman on the recommendation of the brother of a Kenyan star who had run hurdles there. The Kenyans, to the chagrin of NCAA rivals, have gravitated to Washington State because it offers sound courses in practical subjects they can use at home. Rono is majoring in industrial psychology, and two of his Kenyan teammates are studying agricultural economics.

Rono, however, does little studying of his competition. His philosophy is akin to that of UCLA during the John Wooden years: If he does his best, winning will take care of itself.

© *Los Angeles Times*

Transactions

BASEBALL
American League

BALTIMORE ORIOLES—Signed Al Bumbry, outfielder, to a three-year contract.

MINNESOTA TWINS—Signed Glenn Adams, outfielder.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association

ATLANTA HAWKS—Traded Butch Lee, guard, to Cleveland for Terry Furlow, guard. Activated Jack Givens, guard-forward. Waived Keith Herron, guard-forward.

BOSTON CELTICS—Traded Jo Jo White, guard, to the Golden State Warriors for a 1979 No.1 draft pick. Suspended Marvin Barnes, forward, for two games.

GOLDEN STATE WARRIORS—Cut Wesley Cox, forward.

NEW JERSEY NETS—Were awarded Denver's 1980 second-round draft pick by the NBA for compensation of signing center Kim Hughes.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

DENVER BRONCOS—Signed David Studdard, offensive tackle.

NEW ORLEANS SAINTS—Signed Tony Samuel, linebacker.

SAN FRANCISCO 49ERS—Named Norb Hecker defensive back coach and Bill McPherson linebacker coach.

Canadian Football League

HAMILTON TIGER-CATS—Signed Rusty Rebowe, linebacker, to a 2-year contract.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

NHL—Cut Rick Middleton, right wing, Terry O'Reilly, right wing, Gary Sargent, defenseman, Ian Turbull, defenseman, Guy Lapointe, defenseman, Glenn Resch, goaltender, and Bob MacMillan, right wing, from the All-Star team that will face the Russians next week.

DETROIT RED WINGS—Recalled Terry Harper, defenseman, and J.P. LeBlanc, center, from Kansas City of the Central Hockey League.

PHILADELPHIA FLYERS—Fired Bob McCammon, head coach, and Terry Crisp, assistant coach. Named Pat Quinn, head coach.

PITTSBURGH PENGUINS—Recalled Gordie Laxton, goaltender, from Grand Rapids of the International Hockey League.

World Hockey Association

EDMONTON OILERS—Signed Ron Chipperfield, center, to a three-year contract.

NEW ENGLAND WHALERS—Brad Selwood, defenseman, retired. Traded Jack Carlson, right wing, to Minnesota of the National Hockey League for future considerations.

Csonka Gets Release From the NFL Giants

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (UPI) — Larry Csonka, whose power running led the Miami Dolphins to three straight Super Bowls and two world championships, was released yesterday by the New York Giants.

The Giants chose not to pick up the 1979 option on Csonka's estimated $200,000-per-year contract.

llen Surprises Redskin President With an Apology

By Leonard Shapiro

SHINGTON, Feb. 1 (WP) — ing that he "didn't want any- estering between us," George this week made a long-dis- telephone call to the presi- f the Washington Redskins. Edward Bennett Williams, and told him: "I made a very bad mistake not signing my contract last year."

"The call came right out of the blue," Williams said. "It was the first time he's talked to me since he [was dismissed]. He called to tell me he had made a terrible mistake, and he wanted to tell me privately what he'd been saying publicly.

"He wanted to tell me that everything I told him about his contract [with the Redskins] was true and he should have signed it and that he regrets making the move.

"I offered him the best contract in football and he turned it down. He told me he got the world's worst possible advice, that he was the victim of horrible advice. I had heard he'd said that to a lot of people, but he'd never said it to me.

"It was good to hear him call up and straighten out our personal relationship. He said he was wrong and he was sorry he'd said the things he'd said.

Different Attitude

"I haven't said a bad word publicly about George Allen. I've said time and again publicly I think he's a great coach. I'm glad he's straight in his own thinking, and that he was man enough to say it."

Allen had described Williams as "devious and deceitful . . . a Jekyll and Hyde . . . an actor . . . a cold-blooded fish" after he had been fired.

Reached at his home yesterday in Palos Verdes, Calif., Allen said, "That's exactly right," after he was read Williams' version of the call. "The things Ed told me have turned out to be absolutely correct — that I had a good job and a good situation, and all the legal things. He turned out to be 100 percent correct on it.

"I just decided to call him up and let him know. I wanted to get it off my chest. It's not my nature to be vindictive. I feel good about it. We've always been good friends. We think alike. He's a winner; we're both competitive people. We had a good conversation."

Allen still is seeking work as a head coach and Williams was asked if Allen had asked him for a job.

"He didn't ask me," Williams said, smiling.

HL Standings

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Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
iders	32	8	9	73	224	133
ers	29	17	5	63	214	178
	28	20	4	60	207	178
phia	22	17	11	55	162	155
Smythe Division						
	17	23	9	43	155	174
ver	17	27	7	41	154	193
	12	31	8	32	146	206
	12	34	7	31	156	231

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
	35	9	7	77	213	125
oles	21	24	7	49	189	192
gh	20	22	8	48	173	175
ton	17	27	8	42	174	218
	10	27	14	34	158	196
Adams Division						
	30	13	8	68	205	160
	21	29	10	52	162	158
	19	19	11	49	164	162
lo	19	23	7	45	155	168

Wednesday's Results
s, Buffalo 2
d 4, Pittsburgh 1
ston 5, Los Angeles 3
, Chicago 2 (tie)
5, St. Louis 1
05, N.Y. Rangers 4

WHA Standings

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Quebec	24	16	4	52	168	141
New England	22	15	6	50	180	154
Winnipeg	22	19	6	50	186	178
Edmonton	23	19	0	46	166	141
Cincinnati	20	23	5	45	171	171
Birmingham	18	24	3	39	160	182
x-Indianapolis	5	18	2	12	78	120

x-Team disbanded

Wednesday's Result
Winnipeg 6, Edmonton 3

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Observer

Toeing the Line

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — At 6:17 p.m. on the subway leaving Times Square I experience a wave of pain. It radiates up the left leg. I am careful not to show alarm, but keep my glassy stare fixed immobile on nothing.

It is a very good glassy stare from one of the best shops. All subway-riders wear them, but few are so good as mine. Even now, as the pain registers in the recording centers under the skull, it does not betray the slightest hint of humanity, although my mind is rapidly scanning huge blocks of terrifying information stored there by medical terrorists.


Baker

Pain radiating up the left leg. Could it be the coronary thrombosis they have promised me? No. Coronary thrombosis is pain radiating down the left arm.

High blood pressure? But I feel no dizziness. Kidney disease? Impossible. I have always been proud of my kidneys and cannot believe they will let me down after all the praise they have had from me. Diabetes? Poliomyelitis? Spinal disk decay?

* * *

The pain is increasing. Without the slightest change in my glassy stare, I am able to localize the source. It is the left foot. It is as though there were a great weight on my left foot.

I shift the glassy stare a fraction of a millimeter to bring the left foot into view. Toes and instep are hidden under a second foot that is not mine. It is a broad, large foot — feminine, to judge from the shoe.

To judge from the weight it supports on my left foot, it is attached to a very considerable body. My glassy stare looks straight ahead, detecting, immediately in front and towering over me, a woman of substantial dimension carrying a bulging shopping bag.

This is a delicate moment in New York, possibly in any crowded city in these days of total public armament, universal low boiling point and casual lunacy. Recently I read of a man in a Midwestern city who got shot for complaining to the person who stepped on his foot in a crowded bus.

I cannot be sure that this woman on my foot is so ruthless, or that she is even armed. On the other hand. . .The possibilities are uninviting. One might say, "Excuse me, madam, but you are standing on my foot," and this might relieve the pain and gain an apology.

On the other hand, she might just as easily snarl, "What's the idea of calling me a madam, you swine?" and go for the head with that shopping bag.

* * *

I consider trying to move the foot, then reconsider. In the movement, I may inadvertently tickle her instep, leading her to suppose she is dealing with a masher, or upset her balance, leading her to think I am assaulting her. The scene inherent in either possibility is not inviting. The transit police, no matter what the papers say, do make arrests now and then.

In another era, common civility would easily solve everything. I would rise, bow to the overburdened women. "Won't you please take my seat?" This can be dangerous nowadays, however. If the overburdened woman is militantly feminist, she will be insulted, possibly outraged, by the implication that I look upon her as a "lady" instead of a companion human being.

* * *

And yet, the pain is becoming intolerable. I must resort to desperate methods. Sadly, I throw away my fine glassy stare that has served me so well through so many subway journeys.

I look up at her without it. I sense that I am smiling, which is unheard of on a subway. She is so startled by this extraordinary sight that she drops her own glassy stare, and I see that she is smiling, too. "Excuse me, but this is my stop," I lie, as the train pulls into 57th Street. She grants me my foot with a smile. Another New York crisis has passed without catastrophe, I reflect while waiting for the next train, wondering what cunning I will have to employ before it deposits me somewhere near home.



Wall Street on "Black Friday," Oct. 29, 1929. UPI

Aftermath of the crash.

Delving Into the Depression

By Jane M. Friedman

LONDON (IHT) — The Bouvier family was on the losing end, but the Kennedys prospered. Winston Churchill viewed it from the gallery and later witnessed a resulting suicide. And Evangeline Adams ignored her own crystal ball as the downward spiral became irreversible.

That spiral was the Wall Street crash of October, 1929, when millions of shares were unloaded. Panic reigned on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange, and mounted police were stationed outside to maintain order. As the impact of the crash became clear, investors committed suicide and banks shut their doors; the United States sank into the Depression, its worst crisis since the Civil War, and the world went down with it.

Fifty years later, two Britain-based writers have reconstructed the event, using it to focus on America in the '20s in all its greed and final horror.

Reactions

Their book, "The Day America Died," is scheduled for publication by Doubleday in October to coincide with the 50th anniversary of the crash. NBC and 20th-Century Fox have bought the television and film rights.

"The Day America Died" will not be the only book pegged to the anniversary, and its authors, Gordon Thomas and Max Morgan-Witts, are not economists. But it will offer insights into how people react under stress — particularly stress on their pocketbooks.

In order to reconstruct the period, the authors, who have collaborated on six other books, interviewed about 200 persons. The book follows 25 characters through the ebullient late '20s to the crash itself and the incredible social decline that ensued. It opens with a lavish New Year's Eve party on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange on Dec. 31, 1928, and closes with a similar affair on Dec. 31, 1929.

"Nothing had changed," said Morgan-Witts, "and yet everything had changed."

Among those who weathered the crash in good shape was Joseph Kennedy, who made a fortune selling "short" — in other words, betting on the bears.

Winston Churchill also figures in "The Day America Died." Churchill played the market and won for a while. He liked Simmons, the mattress company, because of its slogan: "You can't go wrong with a Simmons mattress." "He thought that was super," Morgan-Witts said.

Churchill was in the gallery of the New York Stock Exchange the day it went haywire. While staying at the Manhattan apartment of Bernard Baruch, he saw a man jump to his death. But, said Morgan-Witts, "it didn't seem to worry him too much. Having fought in the Boer War, he was used to seeing death."

'Just a Tinkle'

Many Americans were less prepared. One stockbroker's wife called the crash "just a tinkle of tea cups, really" — before she and her husband lost all.

Evangeline Adams, fortune-teller to King George V and J.P. Morgan, had predicted Lindbergh's transatlantic flight time and a Japanese earthquake. She also predicted, a week in advance, that the stock market would crash. But when it did, she was incredulous. She lost $100,000.

"A lot of the people I interviewed," Morgan-Witts said, "are still bitter." Many who lost their assets swore never again to buy on credit. Many marriages, Morgan-Witts said, were ruined as husbands or wives discovered their mates had secretly frittered away savings on the stock market.

Could it happen again? "Yes," says Thomas, "people are greedy, people will overstep the mark." Adds Morgan-Witts, "Things were tightened up considerably after the crash, but we can all still be manipulated."

PEOPLE: *Wrestler's Challenge To Amin Called Hoax*

The Ugandan ambassador in Tokyo shot down a martial-arts extravaganza between Ugandan President **Idi Amin** and **Antonio Inoki**, a Japanese professional wrestler. **Samusoni Bigombe** told newsmen that the announcement Inoki made on his proposed bout with Amin was a "fabrication." Inoki and Japanese promoter **Yoshio Ko** claimed last week the wrestler would meet Amin in a special ring to be set up in the Ugandan capital of Kampala on June 10 with world heavyweight champion **Muhammad Ali** as referee.

* * *

Boston Symphony Orchestra conductor **Seiji Ozawa** has invited recuperating Boston Pops maestro **Arthur Fiedler** to join the orchestra on its tour of China in March. Ozawa has asked his 84-year-old colleague to share his baton at concerts in Peking or Shanghai, but whether Fiedler accepts will be decided by his doctors. The maestro is recovering at his suburban Brookline, Mass., home from brain surgery he underwent last month. His recovery is progressing on schedule, his doctors said, but a decision has not been made on the China trip. Fiedler's wife, **Ellen**, also was hospitalized for several days this month for treatment of anemia. The Boston Symphony Orchestra will be the first American orchestra to perform in China since the Communist rise to power 30 years ago. The trip is slated for March 12-20.

* * *

Mia Farrow obtained a Dominican Republic "quickie" divorce from her husband of eight years, composer-conductor **Andre Previn**. Miss Farrow arrived in Santo Domingo with one of their six children, **Fletcher**, spent the night, received the divorce in the morning under a special law applying only to foreigners, and left that afternoon for New York. The 33-year-old actress was previously married to **Frank Sinatra**; Previn, on sabbatical as musical director of the Pittsburgh Symphony, was married to **Dory Previn**, the composer and singer.

* * *

Soviet pianist **Mikhail Faerman**, who won the Queen Elizabeth piano contest in 1975, has obtained a temporary residence visa in Belgium, but Foreign Ministry officials made it clear that Faerman, 23, who has decided to live in the West for artistic reasons, had not applied for political asylum. Faerman arrived in Brussels with his wife, **Marina**, on Sunday. Reports in the Belgian press said he had obtained permission from Soviet authorities to travel to Israel, but went to the Belgian Embassy in Vienna, where he was given a three-month visa.

* * *

An attorney for the estate of missing candy heiress **Helen Vorhees Brach** received court approval in Chicago to offer a $200,000 reward for information on the whereabouts of the millionairess. Mrs. Brach disappeared Feb. 21, 1977, leaving about $20 million in bank accounts and trust funds. She was 62 at the time. Mrs. Brach left the Mayo Clinic after a checkup Feb. 17, 1977. She dropped by a specialty store in Rochester, Minn., and spent $41 there. Only one person claims to have seen her since — **Jack Matlick**, the houseman at her suburban Glenview, Ill., estate. He said she stayed in Glenview a few days and then left on a trip to Florida. There is no record she made such a trip.

* * *

Ronald Reagan says you don't have to be young to be great and though he still isn't committing himself to a run for the White House in 1980, when he'll be a year short of 70, he was quick to defend his years. Answering questions in San Diego on the subject of 70, he said, "Wasn't that the age in which **Winston Churchill** achieved his greatness? The age of **Dwight Eisenhower** during his second term? **[Konrad] Adenauer** of Germany, the pope? Good Lord, are you going to stop listening to **Bob Hope**?" He had no further comment when a reporter reminded him that **Pope John Paul II** is only 58.

* * *

Ethel Kennedy and her housekeeper will have to go Aspen, Colo., on March 14 to testify at a hearing on a lawsuit over a $535 bill for Christmas dinner. Pitkin County Judge **Bob Gruetterr** denied a motion by Mrs. Kennedy's attorney asking that the women be allowed to submit depositions and avoid testifying in court. The widow of Sen. **Robert Kennedy** was sued Jan. 2 by Le Cuisinier, a catering service that claimed she refused to pay for a Christmas dinner ordered for 20 persons.

— SAMUEL JUSTICE

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